### nordran affice 1.12 HRISTI DIAN PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE WESLEYAN-METHODIST CHURCH IN CANADA. Vól. X.-Ne. 49.] TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839. [Whole No. 517. too many have looked back, and said in a complaining mood, as they ascending from our respective shores, we shall meet in our Father's phatic determination directly to the officiating clergyman, each in turn CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN:

DEVOTED TO RELIGION, MORALITY, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, ACRICULTURE, DOMESTIC ECONOMY, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. Published every WEDNESDAY, in the City of Toronto, U. Canada, at No. 9. Wellington Buildinge, King Street.

Christian Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

For the Christian Guardian. THE PIOUS OBSERVER. No. 1.

CHRISTIAN PERSEVERANCE. " Bo thou take care only of thy duty, of the means and proper instruments of thy purpose, and leave the end to God-lay that up with bios, and Ib will inke care of all that is entrusted to bias; and this, being an out of coordered of the God. is also a means of security to thee "-Biskop Jeremy Tapler.

No fact of the present age is more obvious than the daily augment tation of spostates from the Christian failt; and it is a moral phenomenon enough to make even angels weep. We know not which way to take to escape such persons; in whatever society we may be found, on enquiring into the religious state of it, a recognition imme distely succeeds of individuals who once " ran well." The city-the town-the village-the settlement, has its inhabitan's who cannot be more aptly denominated than by the common, but comprehensive term, "brekslider." How remarkable is this, and how affecting ! God might repeat the words he addressed to a disobrdient people of old : "farael doth not know; my people doth not consider !" What patience dath God's forbeatance bespeak ! One should have supposed that the revolts and ingratitude of many would have brought ven-geance on a siming race : but "God delighteth in mercy."

The question occurs, " How comes it to pass that so many cast away their faith ?" Though this is an important question, it is one soon answered, and we shall be in possession of the answer, after we have opened two very instructive volumes-that of Christian experi ence, and that of divine Providence. From the former, we learn what man is in his fall, and what in his state of exaltation by Christ : what the character and bearing of the multitudinous circumstances in which he is, from time to time, placed: what his conduct under them. We learn what he is, end what God requires of, and does for him : we shall see that the believer has statutes to observe, which, if transpressed, will be to his condomnation Ile has an imperialiable reward officied him, and promised to him, which will be his, if he continue an aspirant after it. But his aspirations to ascend at all, much more not to he disappointed, must be attended with tenderness of conscience, submission to the laws of God, and interminable faithfulness. Where these are not, will be the guilt of apostacy. The latter volume teaches us equally valuable lessons. From it we learn what God is in himself -what his will-what his ways; and were we to read it offener. instead of subjecting his plans to any amendment of ours, we should admire the perfection of them; instead of murmuring, we should adore ; instead of opposing, we should love him : our views of him would take a nobler form. In none of His acts should we see more to approve, than in these that have reference to unfaithful professore. If the stream, where that have gove out to be a provide the provide t approve, than in these that have reference to unfaithful professors. If woe. Contempt, lien, cast on the authority of God, resistance to his spirit, and immovableness in sin and unbelief, constitute the cause and curse of an apostacy which calls loudly for deprecation. Much more might be said of its origin, progress, evils, and doom; but we are chiefly concerned to state the means of prevention; and our remarks are addressed to those "who think they stand." Our Creator has not required us to discharge duties of momentous import, and withheid from us the aid we need. .. There is an efficacy atlending the means he has devised for our use, when our use of them is consistent and continued. We have thought it might stimulate the pious to an incessant devoteduess, were we to advert to their deliverances, dangers and duties. Our deliverances should make us earnest from a motive of gratitude ; our dangers from a motive of fear ; and our dutics from a motive of submission. To the Christian sojourner, I say .--

Remember your DELIVERANCES .-- you were born in a state of bondage, and your transgressions have made the heart guilty. The Statelites had to endure an iron bondage in Pharaoh's dominions, but yours was a worse state than theirs, even the vassalage of the immor tal man; the will, the judgement, the affections, were all enthralled. Ye have now "redemption through the blood of Christ." Ye were deproved in spirit, or, as St. Paul strikingly expresses it, "Carnal, sold under sin." Now, "Sin hath not the dominion over you," This has been attended with another inestimable blessing : you have been delivered from a state of unhallowed bondage and service. None other than a miracle agency was adequate to the d conthrallment of

did, "There is nothing beside this manna." Christian ! The world house in heaven !" is your foe, and if you fail in circumspection, its carthliness will In the afternoon the Conference took up the subject of dividing

circuite, Thursday the same subject was continued, which was followed by than death to the unregenerate man. The last hour is crowded with objects from which all would turn. I know that the love you, christhe report of the Theological Institution. I had the opportunity of going over this institution. It appears to be well adapted to a limit-On Friday the question came up, "Who shall be placed on the list tian, possess, casts out "the fear of death;" but lose your love, and

you at once wish to escape death the last enemy .-- You see then, your position : you are saved and happy, while you are inshrined in your faith and constancy; but no longer. Your high calling is great and

critical. Yours is a condition of sanctified isolation from the world. On--on then to the Country you desire, purposed-irrevocably por-posed, that your eobriety, wa'chfulness and faith, shall never on earth be cursed with termination !

To secure the Christian's incessant devotedness, we advert to his puries. These are multifarions, and must be pondered and prac-tised. What command is it with which he should be most conversant 1 Verily this—"So run, that ye may obtain." This, like every other, must be received as coming from the God of Israel. It is difficult to persevere; but the wisdom, and graciousness, and power of Him who gives the command, should prompt to undelayed action. Receive this command as coming from him who has furnished the means by which perseverance is ensured. Observe with a sedulous concern every public, private, individual, social, and christian duty. As a holy character in an unholy world, pay an unreserved deference to St. Peter's advice: "Dearly beloved brethren, as strangers and pil-grims, abstain from fleshly lusts which war against the soul." Run so as to obtain, deterred from a deviation from the path of Gospel rectitude, by the influence of the fact, that it is criminal to go back. He who "weigheth the spirit that is in man," and whose undisputed and ewfol right it is to inflict penal chastisements, proclaims this truth. "If any man shall d aw back my soul shall have no pleasure in im." Pleasureless and desolate must be the lot of that man, in whom God has no pleasure ! Think not this cruel, since the Almighty does never command a thing without intending to bestow the power neces-sary for a right discharge of the enjoined duty. He commands his people to meet their adversaries, a host though they be; and at the same time he says, in inspiring words, "I am with you ?" Tell hum, same time he says, in inspiring words, "I am with you ?" Tell hum, that is enough; and if you "commit your way into him," he will per-form his miracles of grace for you. Do you ask for proof? Go to bie Word, and tell me who made a path through the sea-a dry path 

enmity and energy of earth and hell. Your confiding prayer to God in Christ, shall result in salvation. Bishop Heber encouragingly says,

\*\* Life nor Doath shall us dissever, From his love who triggs for ever Will be fail us ? Never! Never! When to flim we cry!

Holy sojourners ! having obtained your attention to your delivernces, dangers, and duties, we ask you to contemplate the REWARDS of constancy. You tread a desert soil ; but the farther you go, the nearer are you to Jordan ; and when you shall reach its margin, your Joshun will be there, and though your foot may tremble when it touches the stream, others that have gone before shall be looking out for you, confidence then, let your hand ever be placed in the hand of your all wise and faithful Leader, and He will conduct you to your heavenly ATHENO,

everlasting home. U. C. September, 1839.

### THE BRITISH CONFERENCE.

On board steam-ship Great Western, Atlantic Ocean, September, 1839.

Dear Brethren,-I am now about one thousand miles from England thought occurs that you will be gratified to hear of some events which have transpired in England during the session of the Conference which has just terminated. It was the Centenary Conference-and on a similar occasion.

f supernumeraries ?" The ordination of fifty-two young preachers was an important service, and one of much interest. The president addressed them in an impressive manner, and then called on each to give an evidence of his call to the ministry. After they had done so, the ordination

ervice was read by Mr. Lessey. Saturday and Monday were chiefly devoted to the stations or appointments.

Tuesday, the 13th, the book committee made their report, and undry resolutions of thanks were adopted.

Wedneeday, the 14th, leave was granted to crect organs in nine chapels, the trustees of which had applied for that permission. Missionary delegates were then appointed, whose duty it is to ttend missionary meetings to be held during the year in the United Kingdom.

The nastoral address of the Conference to the societies, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Hannah, was then read, and unanimously adopted. REPRESENTATIVE TO THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Mr. Marsden rose, and after an address full of Christian affection

loward the American Methodists, he said,-"We are, Mr. President, of one family-from one common stock, anday we wish all to promote union among the Methodists throughout the world, and to strengthen the union between the two great countries. England and America, I propose that our respected secretary, the Rev. Robert Newton, he requested to become the representative of the British Conference to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, which will assemble in the city of Baltimore early in May next."

The Rev. R. Reece seconded the motion with some pertinent remarks. Mr. Newton said he was greatly in favor of the object presented by his esteemed friend, and was sensible of the kind regards expressed toward himself; but he thought he was not the man for the mission contemplated, and perhaps he could serve the Connection better at

The resolution to send a representative was unanimously adopted ; and, on motion of Dr. Banting, Rev. Dr. Hannah was requested to prepare a letter to the General Conference of the United States, to be presented by the Rev. Robert Newton, or otherwise sent, as cir-

cumstances may require. If nothing unexpected should prevent, I have every reason to think that Mr. Newton will comply with the request of his brethren, and be with you at your General Conference. Thursday, the 15th of August, was chiefly spent in consideration of

the important subject which has been before parliament, the " plans of education, as proposed by the receptly appointed committee of Her Majes y's privy council." Resolutions were passed highly disapproving the whole plan, and after adopting sundry resolutions appertaining to the Centenary, the Conference adjourned.

The centenary fund amounts to upwards of one million of dollars and at the recent conference the general treasurer reported the amount he had received, which was four hundred and ninety four thousand Cancan bonours and triumphs are before you ! With an unwavering five hundred and ninety two dollars ! Nearly one half of the amount subscribed. Yours truly, &c., FRANCIS HALL.

#### From the Maine Wesleyan Journal, SIR ISAAC NEWTON,

Isaac Newton was born in Lincolnshire, England, 1642. He has been pronounced "a most celebrated philosopher and mathematician, and one of the greatest geniuses that ever appeared in the world." At the age of 18 he cotered Trinity College; and at 22 made his discovery of a new method of infinite series and fluxions. In 1689, on my way to favoured America; and while I am bearing, with all he was elected to the Mathematical chair at Cambridge; and in 1697 the fortitude which I can command, a tremendous gale of wind, the published his Principia, which performance has set his name above all the philosophers of both ancient and modern times. In 1703, he was elected president of the Royal Society; and for 25 years, till the day of his death, adorned the chair of that learned body. In 1705 he was called together a greater number of persons than was ever assembled Knighted by Queen Anne, by whom, as well as by George I. he was greatly favored.

the Rev. ROBERT NEWTON—that gentleman having been requested by the Conference to represent the Wesleyan body at the General Conference, to be held in Baltimore next May. I congratulate you on such a representation. May the Lord bless his mission to you, and the bed a minister of the million such that discovery and the such a set of the million such as the such a set of the million such as the such a has extended over the whole civilized world, mule his discoveries in

scening to say, "Yea, surely and I mean it too." The solemaities of the occasion were terminated by prayers and the benediction by Dr. Milnor and Mr. Peet in words and in signs; then following the usual salutations, refreshments, &c.; and at eleven the bride, after taking

an affectionate leave of her fellow pupils, her instructors and friends at the institution, departed with her husband and his friends to her new home west of the Passaic.

PROTESTANT MONUMENT. Some of the Protestants of England are about to erect at Oxford, y voluntary subscription, a monument in honour of three of the greatest names in the records of that age, and to be commensurate in grandeur and design, and skill in execution, with the vastness of the occasion, as well as worthy of a generous Protestant community. The following is to be the inscription :

To the Glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His Servants, Thomas Cranmer, Nicholas Ridley, Hugh Latimer, Prelates of the Church of England, Who, near this spot, yielded their Bodies to be burned; bearing witness to the sacred Truths which they had affirmed and maintained against the Errots of the Church of Rome ; and rejoicing that to them it was given, not only to believe in Christ, but also to suffer for His sake ; This Monument was crected by public subscription, in the year of our Lord God,

MDCCCXXXIX.

AN IRISH PATRIAROH .- The June number of the Wesleyan Magazine notices the death of the Rev. Gideon Ouseley, one of the most extraordinary men of the first Centenary of Methodism, more than three fourths of which he lived to ecc. He was liberally educated, self denying, and zealous; preaching to the native Irish in their vernacular tongue, on all occasions, in season and out of season.

THE YOUTH'S FRIEND.

" REMEMBER NOW THY GREATOR IN THE DAYS OF THE YOUTH."

TO THE CHILDREN OF PIOUS PARENTS. (From a Sermon to the Young by Rev. R. Treffry, jn.).

Some of my young hearers, I shall venture to surmise, have so far come under the influence of Christian instruction, as to be disposed to regard that which is good with approval and complacency ; although hey have not fully and decidedly given themselves up to God and his church. Allow me to remind you of the disadvantages of such a taste of character. You have the obloquy of religion without its enjoyments, and the painful feelings of sin without its pleasures. You are notno, you cannot be-ashamed of your parentage; and by this very circumstance you are so associated with Christian profession, as to come under the ban of worldly minds: but you have none of the delights of religion to cheer you, when your names are in any degree cast out as evil by men of carnal apprehension. I besoch you, therefore, by your own peace, to cease to be undecided upon a subject of so high importance. Vindicate your characters, and let heaven this hour record redeemed your fathers bless you ! And finally, my brethren, " whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, or if there be any praise, think on these things."

CHILDREN CONCERNED IN THE CENTENARY. Among the subscriptions to the Centenary Fund in England, we find the following touching items : Six children, 202. each, .....£120 0. 0

bert Colling, in memory of his dear Muther.	- 5	5.0	
r. Thomas Potter, for a lost son, in the hope of his return,	1	00	
as Allen, in memory of a Mother who was persecuted for the sake of Me-		:	
hod isin,	8	0.0	
low's mite, and her three children,	1	0 0	
sa Eliza Bradburn, jo memory of ber parents,	2	2 0	
widow in remembrance of her family, all lo heaven,	5	5 0	
a Hardesly, in memory of her parents, Methodists of long standing, who		· -	
were followed to their graves by 15 of their children. 14 of whom are now			
members of the Society,	5	5 0	
Ornhan's Mite	- ñ :	ñ ñ	

Our young friends in CANADA, on reading these pleasing records, like to testify their attachment to Me

the Israelites ; -- none other than the Omnipotent might of the Redeem er has been sufficient to set you free; and by this you are at liberty from the dictation, dominancy, and drudgery of Satan. You have, that being the case, taken upon you a separate form of existence. "Being made free from sin, ye have your fruit unto holiness, and your end everlasting life." Indeed, you are the Children of redemption. Your foes regret you did not stay longer with them in bondage, and attempt to manacle you again; but you triumph in your liberty, and over them, showing you are, as the Israelites were on the opposite shore of the Red Sea. Bishop Hall well says, "What a sight was this to the Israelites, when they were now safe on shore, to see their enemies come floating after them on the billows; and to find, among the carcasses on the sands, their known oppressors, which now they can tread on with insultation ! They did not cry more loud before, than now they sing. Not their faith, but their sense, teaches them now to magnify God, after their deliverance, whom they hardly trust ed for their deliverance."-Having been thus delivered, you have become travellers to a land of freedom and happiness; and your present position is that of the Israelites in the wilderness. They had a promise of Canaan. You have a promise. It was that which rendered their hopes bouyant amid their depressions and griefs. They tooked for another country, and consistently enough, "dwelt in tests having no certain dwelling place." Of the departed we may say, " these all d cd in faith, not baying received the promises, but having seen them afar off, and were persuaded of them, and embraced them, and confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth." You are pilgrines as they were: your dress and your staff, bespeak it so. Here you find nothing permanent. The brightest visions are, ere they are distinctly beheld, clouded and hid. The most intimate and endearing of merely earthly connexions, are no sooner formed, than they are dissevered. Grief soon replaces gladness. This is a and, of sickness-death-anguish; you, therefore, "seek a city which hath foundation, whose maker and builder is God; and this you do with fixed eye, and anxious heart, and firm step. Happy and exalted men-in the pursuit of "glory, honour, immortality, and eterand life !" Deprecate a thankless spirit, and allow your interpositions, immunities and hopes, to be an irresistible impetus to you in your beavealy career.

Another means to this end, is, a vigilant cognizance of present DANGERS. Buoyan, in his excellent and eccentric book, has, very naturally, his hill Difficulty, and he says, "I looked then after Chris tian; to see him go up the hill, where I perceived he fell from running to going, and from going to clambering upon his hands and knees, because of the steepness of the place." This is not a mere allegori-cal representation—it is fact. The Christian pilgrim travels a wilder. ness-way where flowers are not strewed, but where there is steril ity, hilliness, and dreariness; the very counterpart of that which lay between Egypt and Causan. And how many are the perils of the road ! There are powerful adversaries always at hand. " We wrestle not against fiesh and blood, but against principalities and powers," who beset the path of the faithful. The devil and his hellish companions, are "angels fallon;" but they are angels still,-well informed, malignant, and potent. They have knowledge-their knowledge is cunning ; they have an interest in man-their interest is malice; they have brilliant and active powers; their brightness and activity, is that of lightning, which flits, and strikes, and scathes, Beware-beware !-- There are the intrusions of a nature within not entirely renewed. What a truth is that -- " the heart is decenful above all things !" And, notwithstanding, so long as you confide in the Cross, you are sale; your safety ends, when you cease to do that. A man's greatest danger is from himself. Watch thyself sleeplessly .--Then there is the presentation of worldly objects. "The desire of the eye" is before us, as well as "the pride of life." Fashion, taste, " The desire of

sensuality, prosperity, pride, splendour-all have their temptations. These are the objects with which we, at one time, were delighted, Self-denial is now a chief duty of ours. The good man, I know,

the body which he will represent !

You have been apprised of the opening of the Conference at Liver. pool, and of the appointment of Mr. Lessey as the President. That gentleman presided with much dignity, and, I believe, gave great sat sfaction to the members. It was no easy task to take the chair after t had been filled with such men as Bunting, and Reece, and Newton. and Marsden, and Jackson, &c. &c.

After the election of Mr. Lessey, and his introduction into his office, he made a very neat address. Resolutions were then passed hanking the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the ex-President, and the Rev. Robert Newton, the late Secretary, for the important services which hey had rendered. The Rev. Robert Newton was again elected Secretary of the Conference.

The Rev. Dr. OLIN was then introduced as a member of one of the Conferences in the United States, and took his seat on the platform.

Wednesday, Thursday, and nearly the whole of Friday, were occunied in examination of candidates—those who had stood out their probation. The number of candidates recommended from the flome and Foreign stations was unusually large, amounting to one hundred and wenty ; sixty eight of whom offer for the home work, and fifty two for the missionary service.

Friday afternoon was a very solemn session. It was to receive the names of those ministers who had died during the year. The whole number of deaths is thirty-two; to wit, nineteen in England, seven in Ireland, and six in the Foreign Missions. Among the first was the Rev. John Gaulter; and in Ireland I find the name of the celebrated Gideon Ousley, the old and faithful friend of our sainted Summerfield. After some suitable remarks had been made concerning each individual, the President gave out that fine hymn, commencing,---

#### " Shrinking from the cold hand of death."

This was sung with great effect by the members of Conference. Saturday was devoted to the examination of the characters of the preachers-about fourteen hundred having to pass this ordeal. This business continued over until Tuesday, Monday having been set apart for the Centenary services, which commenced on Monday, at six o'clock, A. M., by a public prayer meeting in Brunswick Chapel, where the Conference was held. At that hour that large building, which I think will contain two thousand persons, was crowded. At half past ten o'clock the great service commenced; at which, by the appointment of the previous Conference, the Rev. Thomas Jackson, the ex-President, was to deliver the Centenary Sermon. The chapel was crowded to its utmost limits, and hundreds went sway, who were not able to enter the doors. The morning service of the Church of England was beautifully read by President Lessey, and then the

ex President entered the pulpit, and gave out, " See how great a flame aspires." He then prayed, and gave out,

#### " Jesus, the Conqueror, reigns," &c.

The sermon then followed, founded I Cor, i. 26-31. It occupied in delivery two hours and fifty three minutes, and no one appeared dis-posed to move while it was delivering. The impression produced was of the highest order. Having the pleasure of sending you the first copy that came from the press, and which you will doubless reprin-immediately, I need only add that it will be read with intenso interest by thousands of our Christian friends.

In the afternoon a public prayer meeting was sgain held, and in the evening President Lessey preached to a crowded audience. His text was Pealm xc. 16, 17. I need not tell you that the discourse was an admirable one.

On Monday the President stated that the Rev. Dr. Olin was about to return to America, and wished. in taking leave, to address a few words to the Conference,-which he did in a truly Methodistic and affecting manner.

The President rose at the conclusion of Dr. Olin's address, and shaking hands with great cordiality, said-" You will go back to your own country, holding a place in our warmest affections; in the name, lores "the Father," and therefore does not love "the world." But on the behalf of the Conference, I bid you farewell 1-bear our love to

geometry and fluxions, and laid the foundation of his two celebrated works, his Principia and Optics, by the time he was twenty-four years of age; and yet these works contain so many abstract, profound. and sublime truths, that only the first-rate mathematicians are qualified to understand and appreciate them." The same writer adds, "Amidst all the sublime investigations of physical and mathematical science in which he engaged, and amidst the variety of books he had constantly before him, the Bible was that which he studied with the greatest application ; and his meekness and modesty were no less dinirable than the variety and extent of his intellectual acquirements." Bishop Watson says, "Newton accounted the Scriptures the most sublime philosophy; and never mentioned the word-Gon-but with a pause.

A biographer says, " To his other great qualities, he added the virtues of piety, and religious infidelity he marked with abhorrence ; no remark of levity or indifference on the powers of the Deity, or on Revelation, ever was made in his presence without drawing from him the severest censure ; and while he made the Bible his favorite study, he employed some portion of his time in proving the great furths of the prophetical writers of Scripture." Ilis 'readiness to rebuke implicity is illustrative in his Life, as given us by Dr. Brewster. "Immorality and impiety he never permitted to pass unreproved; and when Dr. Halley ventured to say any thing disrespectful to reli-gion, he invariably checked him, and said • I have studied these things -you have not."

Permit me to add the testimony of the pious and learned Dr. Doddridge, to this, the most interesting part of this great man's char-acter. "According to the best information," says be, "whether public or private. I could ever obtain, his firm faith in the Divine Revelation, discovered itself in the most genuine fruits of substantial virtue and piety; and consequently gives us the justest reason to conclude that he is now rejoicing in the happy effects of it infinitely more than in all the applause which his philosophical works have produced him, though they have commanded a fame lasting as the world." July 13, 1839. GLEANER,



On Wednesday, S1st ult. Mr. J. R. Burnett, of Livingston, N.Y., deaf mute, was married by the Rev. Dr. Milnor at the Institution for he Deaf and Dumb in New York, to Miss Phebe Osborne, of Castile, N. Y., a pupil of the Institution. The marriage ceremony of two

New York Commercial, who was present, gives us the following description of it. It was a gala day of the Institution. The anneal examination had just passed, and the summer vacancy was commenc-

At half past nine, A. M. the bride and her maids were dressed and decked with flowers, and the bridegroom and several of his relatives and friends arrived in carriages from town. Four pretty deaf mute girls officiated as bride's maids, accompanied by two deaf mute young men, and two of the young gentlemen professors of the Institution. Allended by these four couples the pair betrothed, at ten o'clock, entering the large apartment in the west wing of the Institution, where in the presence of an assemblage of some two hundred persons, consisting of the pupils of the institution, the Professors, Matrons, &c., the Principal and his family, the officiating clergyman, and numerous invited guests, they were to be united in "the holy estate of matri-The ceremony was solemnized after the Episcopal form by monv." the Rev. Dr. Milnor (President of the Institution), in his happiest and most impressive manner. The interpretation of the spoken words, sentence by sentence, to the mute married pair and the mute portion of the audience was performed by Mr. Peet in his peculiarly elegant

and forcible mode of exhibiting the sign language; nor could it for a moment be doubted that those most interested in the exercises of the occasion fully comprehended the sense of the interpretation, when, in is he never almost induced to love it ? Does recollection never carry the great societies from which you have come. We rejoice with answer to the several questions put to them, their nods of affirmation him back, as it did the Israelites, to the "flesh pots of Egypt ?" Alas ! yourself in our unity, and look forward with holy joy to the day when, were returned with an expression of most devout meaning and emanswer to the several questions put to them, their node of affirmation

shall be happy indeed to receive their subscriptions .- ED. GUAR.

#### From the Alexandria Gazette THE CHILDREN'S FLEDGE.

History informs us that when Hamiltar, the father of Hannibal, would impress upon the heart of his boy, the future Carthagenian general, hatred to the Romans, he took him to the altar of his gods, and there made him swear eternal hostility to Rome. The servicity of the act was equal to its depravity. The Christian father, when he leads his son, the pride of his present, and the hope of his future years, to the altar of the true God, teaches him to love all mankind, and, for that reason, to hate that which is fitted to entail misery, instead of bestowing happiness on the human race. If we can succeed n creating-so to epeak-an hereditary enmity in the minds of our children to all intexicating drinks, we shall confer a great blessing on them and on society. It is love for these exhilirating potations, that has already ewept thousands of our youth into an untimely grave. while the dosolated hearts of bereaved patents and friends have bitterly mourned the wreck of brightest hopes and fondest anticipations. 

in Alexandria, with upwards of seventy youthful names signed to it. Let every parent cut it from the paper, append a strip of white paper to it, and ask all his children to sign it.

> THE PLEDGE. This little band-Nor fiery rum, To turn our home Into a hell, Where none could dwelt— Do with our hand-The pledge now sign, To drink no wine, Nor brandy red— To turn our head, Nor whicky hot, That makes the sot---So here we player perpetual kats To all that can intericate.

Whence peace would fly, Where hope would die, And Love expire Mid such a fice,-

### A KROO BOY'S LETTER TO THE REV. J. J. MATTHIAS.

Dear Father,-I take this opportunity to write to you. Kroo people and American fight war. Bob Grey people want to kill me, but Mr. Croker and Dr. Johnson do not will. Our people and American they go Joe Harris, please they shake hands now. Mr. Clarke and Mr. Croker treat us well. Mr. Croker have nineteen boys, Mr. tell us God palaver all time. I try to pray God for give me new

heart; I try to cypher subtraction, and I study geography, read, study and spell too. Dear Father, please give me a cap and a pen knife, deaf mutes excited, of course, much interest, and the Editor of the and trowsers, and suspenders, and Bible. Remember your friend, JOHN MATTHIAS, KIGO boy.

From Mrs. 1	lemans' Works.				
THE VOICE OF HOM	E TO THE PRODIGAL.				
Oh ! when wilt thou return	Give back thy heart agalo,				
To thy spirit's early loves ?	To the freedom of the wonds,				
To the freshness of the morn,	To the birds' trinmphant strain,				
To the stillness of the groves ?	To the mountain solitudes!				
The summer birds are calling	Bat when wilt thou teturn ?				
Thy household porch around,	A long thine own pure air,				
And the merry waters falling,	There are young sweet voices borne-				
With sweet laughter in their sound.	d. Oh ! should not thine be there ?				
Oh : thou hast wandered long	Still at thy father's board				
From thy home without a guide,	There is kept a place for thee,				
And thy native woodland song,	And, by thy smile restored,				
In thine altered heart hath died.	Joy round the hearth shall be.				
Thou bast flung the wealth away,	Still bath thy mother's eye,				
And the glory of thy spring ;	Thy coming step to greet,				
And to thee the leaves' light play,	A book of days gone by,				
Is a long-forgotten thing.	Tender and gravely sweet.				
O'er the image of the sky,	Still, when the prayer is said,				
Which the lake's clear bosom wore,	For these kind bosoms yearn;				
Darkly may shadows lie	For these food tracs are shed—				
But not for everyore.	Oh ! when will thou return ?				

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

martuan Street Soin

### RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

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#### CENTENARY MEETINGS-NELSON CIRCUIT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Sir,-I send you a list of the subscribers, together with the amount of Dear Sir, — I send you a list of the subscribers, together with the amount of subscriptions on the Nelson circuit, which I consider most honourable to the circuit. Our first meeting was held at Keating's School-house, on Monday evening, Mr. Jaroes Applebie in the chair. The meeting was large, and the speeches by our respected brethren the Revs. S. C. Philp, Huntington, James Evans, and Wm. Ryerson, were animating, and excluded all necessity for apo-logizing' for the absence of many of the deputation. The amount subscribed far exceeded our most enlarged expectations, —£112 is 1d. Our second was held at Trafalgar chapel, the Rev. S. Stewart in the chair: our speakers less t the Rev. S. Hunting to have recently joined. held at Trafalgar chapel, the Rev. S. Stewart in the chair: our speakers less : the Rev. S. Huatington having returned home. Our respected brother Evans gave us a view of the rise, advancement, and present state of Wesleyan Me-thodism in the world ; and our no less respected brother, the Rev. W. Ryerson, mustered and mastered all the objections. Two persons at the close of the meet-ing subscribed each  $\pm 5$ ; (one paying the whole amount down.) who came with no intention to subscribe. Whole amount  $\pm 36$  12s. 6d. The third was held at Bowes' chapel, Charles Kennedy, Esq. in the chair. We were joined here by our workhy president, who added not a little to our strength. The night was dark and stormy. The speeches were foreible, --the congregation attentive,--the subscription  $\pm 60$  2s 6d. Our fourth at VanNorman's chapel, Br. Van-Norman in the chair; who opened the meeting with a few appropriate remarks, and at the proper time headed the subscription with  $\pm 25$ . Here the Rev. W. Ryerson took occasion to commence his speech, by telling the people that his "friend B----- bad been teaching him poetry on their way to the place ;" and while I have to confess him to be an apt scholar, I am also to confess that he made an unfortunate application of what he learnt that day. If his speech was not the most powerful that evening. I am pretty certain it was the most LENGTH 7 and quile interesting. The poetry was from Cowper's poem, which may not be amiss to insert here :

### "Tell not as new what every body knows, And new or old still hasten to a close."

Here we expected our crowning subscription, and we nearly realized our ex-

Our last was held in Nelson chapel, Mr. David Springer in the chair. Speakers the same as the evening before, except the loss of the Rev. William Ryerson, who had returned home. The Rev. Joseph Stinson gave a most ad-mirable address; and Rev. James Evans followed in his happy strain. Subhome in a most comfortable state of mind. There were several occurrences which are worthy of mention. At the first meeting a man in ordinary circum-stances only subscribed £5 for himself, £5 for his wife, £2 10s for his little babe, and before the close, £2 10s for his father in law, -a noble subscription ! In the morning he came to mos, not to have it lessened but increased: astonished was I, and could not consent to any addition. The morning after our fourth meeting, an old respectable member came to have his subscription doubled; meeting, an old respectable mentioer came to have all subscription doubled : and another wrote me a line to have his increased double. The ovening of our last, previous to the meeting, a modest female came wishing to subscribe £15 10s. As powerful as the addresses were, these are still more powerful. These persons moved, not by the impulse of the moment, not by pathetic appeals, but by conscience,—by the Spirit of God, et home with their families, at midgight, they settle it with their God. If the poor man's conscience cannot vot mithur these where it the risk participant. cannot rest without these nuble acts, where is the rich man's conscience Where O God ? The whole amount £360. H. Bregan.

The Treasurer of the CENTENARY FUND most respectfully and gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIP-

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TIONS since our	last :						
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#### YONGE-STREET CIRCUIT. For the Christian Guardian,

Dear Sir,-The work on Yonge-Street circuit is of such importance, that we cannot forbear calling on all the lovers of Zion heartily to rejoice with us in

the strength of our salvation. At Thornhill 50 souls zealously affected in a good thing have recently joined ficient, and persons who came to listen but not to pray, thought the meeting too energetic to suit their taste. "What hath God wrought !"

The spirit of this meeting (for I must not forgot to call it a protracted meet-ing of three weeks and upwards) pervaded our centenary meeting in this fina chapel, brilliantly lighted, and literally filled by old and young at an early hour, deeply interested in the celebration of Methodism, this child of l'rovidence, v one hundred years old. Here the Western deputation were to commentheir tour, intending to put their right foot foremost. We were, however, with one exception, denied the great pleasure of sceing and hearing these venerable men.

Now, Mr. Editor, we are concerned to hear from the remaining three Rev brethren; for if John Wesley's preachers made it a maxim to break a leg, or get to their ordinary appointments, surely then it is natural to infer something serious must have occurred to prevent men of, we should think, equal integrity from attending an extraordinary moeting that is convened only once in one hundred years. Now charity leads us to suspend our opinion of the cause or causes of their absence, until we hear from them. Will they not answer our nguiry immediately? In the mean time they and the numerous readers of the Guardian will hear

from us equin, when we will send in the list of subscribers on this circuit; and from us equin, when we will send in the list of subscribers on this circuit; and I think I can say confidently in the behalf of the brethren here, that they will do nobly. Some have already done nobly, and if we are last in sending in our returns; we pledge ourselves we will not be least in the amount returned. GEORGE POOLE. Yours,

Yonge-Street, September 20th, 1839.

#### RIDEAU CIRCUIT.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. W. McFadden, dated September 16. " Our prospects on this circuit are very encouraging at present. We have pool work going on a almost every oppointment sineers convinced of sin are requiring what they must do to be saved; and backsliders are boing reclaimed ; which shows that God has not forgotten his promise to be with his servants even unto the end; nor has his Gospel ceased to be 'the power of God unto Since Conference we have taken into society upwards of fifty, and sglvation." are expecting a still greater increase. To God be all the giory,"

#### GUELPH MISSION.

To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

DEAR SIR, — The following is the substance of a letter which I have just received from the Rev. B. Slight, containing an account of the state and pros-perts of our cause in Guelph and its vicinity. Its insertion in the Guardian will doubtless afford our friends generally much pleasure.

Yours truly, J. Stirson. I have just returned from my tour through the Guelph Mission, which I have visited in accordance with your request, to hold the Quarterly Meeting, to visit the rocieties and congregations, and to attend to such business as is neces-sary for the advancement of the interests of our infant cause in that town,

On approaching such a place as Guelph many peculiarly pleasing sensations will arise in any reflecting mind. Ten or twelve years ago, this, and all the country beyond, was an interminable and almost trackless forest. And it is country beyond, was an interminable and almost trackless forest. And it is with no small degree of interest that we now behold a well laid out town, con-taining many good, and some superior buildings, and a population, including the township, of 3,000 souls. There are many new buildings in a state of for wardness, and, I doubt not, there would have been a much greater number had it not been for the mischicrous and guilty agitations of designing men. The country for many miles around is laid out in ample farm lots, many of which is the township. I have been a lat out in ample farm lots, many of which would be a late to be a being able at last to be any hold apon, eternal life. At this many for many miles around its laid out in ample farm lots, many of which and the low of the agend is last to be a being able at last to lay hold apon, eternal life. At this maximum for many miles around the for alows the subart is in the interest. are partly cultivated. I am informed that for about six miles in the immedi-ate neighbourhood of Guelph, there is not a lot of land which is not taken up. It was wit's great suisfaction I learned, while conversing with some of our whom sought and obtained redemption in the blood of Christ, and were ena-pious and sensible friends, that many who were beguiled to leave beautiful bled to testify that he does even forgive sins. Some believers professed to prous and senable irrends, that many who were beguind to leave beautiful locations in this neighbourhood to go to the westerly portions of the United States, have seen their folly, and bitterly repeated of their proceedings; some have returned, and others have written saying they would if they had it in their power, and have warned their friends not to follow them. This I knew is also the case in other parts of the country. But there are other sensitions which will arise in the mind of a Christian. On normaching the town of Guelow the first object which esteries the eight is

On approaching the town of Guelph, the first object which catches the sight is the towering church spire, indicating that God is known, reverenced, and worshipped by the people. The leading denominations have commodious places of worship. Our own chapel, which you consecrated for Divine worship about two years ago, you are awaro will seat about 300 persons, besides affording room for the erection of galleries when they are needed. Seven years ago, one of our principal members coming to the place from England found only two or three members of society; and two years afterwards another family removing here, also from England, found there had been a small class which was just about ceasing to meet through discouragement. Ho joined it;—they wont on with renewed vigour, and have continued to this day: they now number in the town society 60 members. This increase in the society is principally owing to a constant flow of members from the British Isles, and to the zoalous and useful labours of the missionary, and our esteemed brother Frear, a local preacher from England.

In accordance with my duty, I now come to give you a report of the result of my visit. As a supply was provided for the Credit Mission, I have spent five Sabbaths in this tour. The Quarterly Meeting services at Guelph were very profitable: much of the Divine Presence accompanied the ordinances and services of God's house. The Love-feast was a senson of high enjoyment; such as ono as on the testimony of many they have seldom experienced. I have visited the places which constitute the regular work of the Mission, preached, given tickets, and regulated the societies. I found the congregations in general good; and the cause in some degree prospering. There has undoubtedly been a deficiency of fruit, which might have been realized; had they been favoured with the labours of a regular Missionary; yet, through the indefauja-ble exertions of our excellent Local Proachers and Exherters, the places have been regularly supplied. On making up the Quarterly Schedule, which I here-with present to you, after allowing for a few removals and expulsions, I found a clear increase of three above the number reported on the Minutes. The ewnship of Woolwich is included in this Mission. This township possesses rich and fruitful soil which well repays the toil of the agriculturist; but its principal pratse, in my estimation, is, that it admits of spiritual and moral culture. Here we have an excellent congregation-a society of 18 members --and here our friends have established a Sabbath School, consisting of 56 -and here our irients have established a Stobald School, consisting of 56 scholars and 13 toachers; they have also procured a selection, of religious tracts, which they send at least four miles round by means of the scholats. Thus the seed of the word is by various means being acattered in many direc-tions. May God give a yet more abundant increase. 2 10 On Sabbath morning, Sept. Sth., I, for the second time, advocated the cause of the Sabbath School in Guelph. We were obligingly assisted in the evening by the Rev. Mr. Wastell, the Independent Minister of this place, The friend evinced their interest in this institution by very liberal collections, amounting t  $0 \pm 4$  16s. 4d., which will enable the Managers to payoff a small delt for Bibles, 0 and procure necessary books for rewards and tuition. The labours of the con- 0 ductors of this School cannot but be blessed. The scriptural knowledge they impart is highly important. For the last two queriers, the children o two classes committed 2,306 verses of scripture to memory. Surely these 0 10 0 two shildren "through patience and comfort of the scriptures (will) have hope; 0 15 0 and that trained up in the way of scriptural knowledge, they will not depart 0 5 0 from scriptural practice. Three scholars taught in this Sabbath School are 0 10 0 already in society, and others, it is hoped, have a good work on their minds. 0 10 0 And thus those excellent friends cogaged in this labour of love are already rewarded for their toil, and will, I trust, reap a yet more abundant harvest. With prayers for the prosperity of the whole of your charge, I remain. dea 0 10 0 0 10 0 Sir, yours truly, 12 10 0 Credit Mission, Sept. 20th, 1339. BERL SLIGHT."

of the preachers the work of quickening, of awakening, and of conversion in good earnest, commenced. The camp-mentings (we have held two) were well attended by the ministry and membership, and both were thereby greatly stirred in the pursuit of spiritual attainments, and excited to make increasing efforts, instrumentally to bless their fellow-men. Quite a number of the crowds f persons who thronged the leafy chapels were pricked in their hearts by the

sword of the Spirit, and inquired on the spot. "Men and Brethren what must we do ?" and subsequently were enabled to believe in Jesus Christ, as the only, the universal, the all-sufficient sacrifice, for the 'remission of sins.' We have the darversal, the an-solucient succession of the "remission of sins. We have enjoyed various measures of revival influence in a number of places on this field since our camp-meetings, in that we have been favoured to fabour with anxious sinners, and rejoice with happy converts at most of our Quarterly. Meetings. I cannot state with precision the number of converts doring the quarter, though it must considerably exceed one hundred. Blessed bo God ther Mathematic at the site activitiencherenter it, brings sould be God that Methodism still retains its primitive character! It brings souls to God. The net which Jesus left with l'eter as a common benefit, is found with the Wesleyan ministry, the true successors of apostolic and revived Peter, and it teather successors of apostolic and revived Peter, and it catches men' now as well as formerly. We have experienced, as usual, that when God works, Satan cannot he idle.

Principally by means of a few well known imps of his, in this part of the country, he has been employing his ' thousand arts' to prevent or destroy the

good work of God ; but the work has gone on, ' because the foulishness of God is wiser than men ; and the weakness of God is stronger than men.' The chemes of Satan have been foiled, and we can joyfully sing of the triumphs of trath

The object of Sabbath schools has not been forgotten during the past quarter libraries have been considerably recruited and improved. It may be worthy of note that several Saubath-school children are among the lately converted in our classes

New interest is taken by many in the great Temperance movement. That of need. Be assured that a column or two weekly could not be better employd, than in the advocacy of temperance institutions, principles, and operations believe our friends generally are prepared for the centenary depotation; and

I feel confident that in their spirit and their offerings they will do honour to this fair portion of our God-owned Methodism. As ever, sincerely yours, Prescott, September 24, 1839. H. WILEISSON.

Fo the Editor of the Christian Guardian. Friends of Zion, that God has in great mercy revived his work at a meeting, lately held in Trafalgar, about two miles west of Oakville, where the Spirit of lately held in Trafagar, about two miles west of Oakville, where the Spirit of the Lord was poured upon the people, sinners were awakened, mourners were comfurted, old professors were greatly quickened by the refreshing and enti-vening showers of grace, and some members of the Society who had never been made partakers of the saving grace of God, were bronght to feel the necessity of experiencing the inward change; and received the Spirit of adoption. Such were the visible clicets of the power of God resting upon the people, that some fell, like persons slain in battle. About 35 united with the Society. Great praise is due to the few friends in that neighbourhood, for the intense interest they took in this work of God, and for their hospitality to those who attended the meeting. A few persons here were added to the Total Abstinence Society. the meeting. A few persons here were added to the Total Abstinence Society.

the meeting. A few persons here were added to the Total Abstinence Society. This meeting closed about the last of July. From this place. I proceeded by Toronto, to Yonge Street. On Sabbath evening, the 4th of August, a meeting was commenced in the commodious Chopel at Thornhill. After preaching, the penitects were invited to the altar; an aged man who had once enjoyed religion, but who had been turned from the good way, by intoxicating drinks, came forward; his burden was heavy, he cried mightily to God, and before he left the place, he was enabled to rejoice in God, and praise him for his pardoning and restoring mercy. This man is in the statement, ware of his nge, has astrot in the attwo. has been in above meeting God was pleased to send his blessing upon the assembled multitude, sinners were powerfully convinced of their lost and ruined condition, many of whom sought and obtained redemption in the blood of Christ, and were enareceive the blessing of perfect love. During this meeting fifty persons joined the society.

We are now holding a protracted meeting at this place; the Almighty Saviour still condescends to favour us with tokens for good ; awakenings and conversions have taken place, and up to Sabbath last, sixteen persons had dui-ted themselves to the Church. As far as we are capable of judging, nearly all

who have been received into the Society as prohationers, have obtained the blessing of pardoning mercy. To God's name be all the glory, forever and ever. Amen and amen.

We have not done much here as yet in the total abstinence cause, but hope to be able yet to effect something. Let me entreat you, sir, to use all your influence to further this cause. Yours, &c. J. Long.

#### PROSPERITY IN LOWER CANADA.

Extract of a Letter from a Friend, dated Kingsey, September 22nd. "I am hoppy to inform you that the cause of Methodism is advancing in this neighbourhood. We have at present two chaples erecting within eight miles of my residence, and a great portion of the materials collected for a third in this township, and we expect in another year or two to have a fourth. Our second in the front of Kingsey, one in the rear, and one in Melbourne village. I trust the Lord will work with us and aid us in our efforts to advance his glo-rious cause in this benighted corner of his vineyard."

NOTTINGHAM .- Wesley Chapel .- This splendid and beautiful edifice (after the Ionic order) was opened for public working on Thursday, the 20th June. At half-past ten o'clock, the Rev. Josh. Cusworth commenced the service, when the fine tones of the organ, at which Mr. Shaw, of York, presided, delighted the ears of the listening throng. The Rev. J. Hickling, of Nawark, engaged in prayer; and the Rev. Dr. Beaunont, of London, delivered an ani-mated discourse. In the afternoon, Mr. Wm. Dawson, of Leeds, preached to a crowded andience. The services were resumed in the evening, when Dr.

STOCKPORT .-- On Sunday, the 22d June, the teachers of Bre(+ nall-street Sunday-school presented their late superintendent, Mr. John Cawley, with very handsome copies of the Bible and Prayer Book, as ä testimonial of their high esteem of his long, zealous, unwearied, and successful exertions whiles superintendent of that school.

#### AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

By the reports read at the fifteenth anniversary meeting of the American Sunday-School Union, held in Philadelphia, on Monday last, it appears that the amount of sules, during the past year, was upwards of 80,000 dollars. The donations received, amounted to \$10,000. The whole number of distinct publications issued by the Society, during the lifteen years of its corporate exstence is stated at about eighteen millions. Fifty-one different publications were issued during the past year. There are upwards of thirteen hundred nuxiliary schools and societies connected with the parent society.

## TEMPERANCE INTELLIGENCE.

TEMPERANCE IN IRELAND .- Great exertions are being made Ireland to diminish, and ultimately put an end to one of the greatest curses which afflicts that country—the practice of drinking ardent spirits. The agents of the Total Abstinence Societies are out in many directions, lecturing and rousing the inhabitants of all classes against this baneful practice; and we are happy to perceive from a publication named "The Dublin Weekly Herald,

The object of Sabbath schools has not been torgotten using the past queries queries are happy to pertere to an a pathemercial, and mechanic's Journal," that nume-soveral new schools have been formed; others have been revived, and several libraries have been considerably recruited and improved. It may be worthy of note that several Sabbath-school children are among the lately converted in that the extent to which distillation is carried is a grand cause as well as effort

of the intemperance of the Irish; a combined effort is, therefore, about to be made to obtain petitions to Parliament from all parts, not only of Ireland, but noble institution is steadily geining ground-I might say rapidly, though not of the United Kingdom, to adopt measures, if possible, for extinguising this enough so. It is well received that the Guardian lifes so heartly in this time period with the period of the united by the termination of the measures of the measures of the measures to omote this object.

GLASGOW TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY .--- This important association continues to increase not only in numerical strength, bat in its cheering influences towards the advancement of public morality, of individual comfort and happiness. The various sectional urrangements lately agreed on, are now nearly completed, and a comprehensive scheme of operations in relation to Prescott, September 24, 1639. A GOOD WORK. Richmond Hill, Sept, 17th, 1839. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian. DEAR SIR,—Permit me through the columns of the Guardian to inform the delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W. Brown of Wishaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, delivered was hy the Rev. W.

delivered was by the Rev. W. Brown of Wiehaw, in Dr. Mitchell's church, Wellington Street, on the evening of the 10th inst.; an eloquent and convinc-ing exposition of abstinence principles, replete with sound sense and scriptural views. It was listened to with profound attention by a crowded assembly. On the following evening, a public mooting was held in the Rev. Mr. Bates' church, West Campbell Street, R. Kettle Esq. the President, in the chair; argumenta-tive and eloquent speeches were delivered by the Rev. W. Brown, of Wishaw, Rev. Henry Wight, of Edinburgh, Rev. R. G. Mason, of Edinburgh, Dr. Richmond, of Paisley, &c. We regret much being unable to lay before our readers, a report of the must interesting proceedings on that occasion .-- W. S. -Canada Temperance Advocate.

The following is the amount of ardent spirits consumed annually. in the British Empire. We have copied it from the returns :

England. Ireland children, who cortainly constitute three-fourths of the population, what are fearful quantity of liquid fire must fall to the share of the men !-- Mont. Herald.

TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA .- The people in some parts of Sonth Carolina are seeking to abolish the laws licensing the retail of ardent spirits. On the 22nd ult, at a meeting in Prince William's, parish, a memorial to the Legislature was unanimously adopted, praying that the sale of spirituous liquors may be restricted to Apothecaries and Druggists, and that all others may be prohibited from selling in less quantities than twenty gallons. The subject is agitated in different sections of the state, and will be brought before the Legislature at their next session. In many counties it is expected that the elections will turn on the question whether the candidate is favourable or unfavourable to the modification of the license laws.--N. Y. Observer.

FODDERING THE WRONG BEAST .- A few days since, a strong and active young man drove with great rapidity to a public house in the vicinity of this city. Having many miles to proceed he loft his jaded horse at the door, of this city. Having many mues to proceed be for the jaded horse at the door, entered the bar-room, took a glass of brandy, then jumped into his vehicle, and drove off. "Ile'd botter have given his horse two quarts of eats," said the bar-keeper. "The young man had probably forgotten," said a bystander, "that it was the horse, and not himself, that performed the labor of travelling." "Ho has foddered the wrong animal," said another .- Boston Post.

A NEW WAY TO PROMOTE TEMPERANCE .- While some have attempted to arrest the progress of intemperance by fixing the price of licenses so high as to make the liquor too dear to be booght, the inhabitants of Lewis co. Ky., have tried the other extreme, and have prohibited the selling of liquors at the Groccries at a higher rate than one cent per gill. The consequence has been that they have all closed their doors.

Christian Guardian.

#### WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1839.

THE PRESENT ASPECT OF OUR CHURCH .-- It will be seen from the letters we have inserted for several weeks, particularly last week, and those we present to our readers to day, that we have no reason yet to despair of our Zion. One brother has sent us tidings of 20 increase, another 40, others 50. others near 100, &c.; and the work is yet in progress. We sincerely thank our ministerial brethren who have favoured us with communications so desirable and acceptable, and we beg to assure them, and others from whom we have not as yet had similar favours, we shall at all times receive their cheering epistles with readiness. We should be reprehensible were we toleave unnoticed their attention to the advice recently given respecting a multiplication of subscribers to the Guardian. We are frequently receiving, as the fruit of centenary culture, orders for it ; and we have them too, from places where the enthusiasm of centenary services has not yet reached. Our excellent brother, the Rev. H. Shaler, sent us the other day tidings of the salvation of souls in his charge, and as a fine climax to his letter gave us the names of eight persons who wished to take the paper. This is as it should be, and we shall perhaps be permitted to bint, that something like it might be done at most places. Now the conclusion we come to from these premises, is, first, that our ecieties are not yet forsaken of God, as some would insinuate; secondly, that our journal is acceptable to our friends. But the best has yet to be told. What means the unexpected success accompanying our centenary meetings? Is Methodism, notwithstanding the untired opposition of some, become hateful to the people? Are hor doctrines, means, rules, and instrumentalities getting into lisrepute? Are her ministers and members ceasing to acquire the respect and attachment of the colouists 7 Verily not. The system is admired, and her agents are beloved. And there is another thing, though last, not least important, which merits a meed of acknowledgment and praise : we mean the inreased approbation and support awarded to our missionary operations. The enterprise and indefatigable zeal of our highly esteemed Superintendent of Missions, and the co-operation of our ministers, members, and friends geneally, have been honoured with many a rewarding blessing from the Lover of the souls of men. We know not what others may think, but we approhend it is some time since the work in Canada presented a more exhilarating appearance. The Holy Spirit comes down on the hearts of the impenitent, and they soften ; pardon is asked, and it is granted ; holiness is implored, and it is besowed. God is in the assemblies of his saints, and the church is his abode. We remember hearing Dr. Clarke preach in Sheffield-we remember him giving out with all the ardour of a young man, a favourite hymn of his. And

William Noel..... 5 0 Joseph Tansley .... 5 0 Joseph Tansley .... 5 0 George Bowesfield . 5 0 Thomas Atkinson ... 0 0 John Breaken ..... Sarah Rolla ..... 2 John Gillillen..... Henry Shain ..... Charles Bigger .... 0 0 Thomas Douglass ... 0 10 0 Thomas Loogana William Wood Robert Simpson .... 2 Isaac Freeman .... 1 0 0 0 0 William Smith .... Hanpah Freeman .. 1 0 David Pitcher ..... 2 0 0 Juke Tecple ..... 5 0 Wm. Van Norman . Mary Bawbeer .... William Teeple.... 50 5 0 James Dynes ...... 2 00 Samuel Cramer .... 5 0 Elizabeth Dynes ... 5 0 William Coverdate. Elizabeth Dynes ... 0 10 0 Samuel Clarkson ... Sarah Coverdale ... William Price .... Rev. S. C. Philp .. 5 00 Nathaniel Mosse ... Esther Easton John Philp..... 1 Catherino Tceple .. 0 0 13 0 0 Isabella Breaken .. 0 0 Susan Husband ..... 5 0 Eliza Van Norman . Nancy Dennis ..... William Moon ..... 0 0 0 Bridget Stevenson ... Lydia Armstrong .. 0 5 0 Betsey Terple ..... 0 10 0 Elizabeth Tindale .. san Elliott ..... Ann Coverdale .... Schuyler Stewart ... 1 5 0 Sarah Stewart .... 1 2 10 0 Hester Atkinson ... Andrew Smith .... 1 0 0 Elizabeth Atkinson Jano Sherridan .... 0 15 0 Esther Matthewman 2 6 Charlotte Douglass. Sarah Ann Fields . . 0 Colinda Buck ..... 2 6 Eliza Lucas Laura Bennet ..... W. P. .... Daniel Bennet .... Elizabeth Hurrison. Thomas Coats ..... 0 0 Vikers Pert..... 0 0 Heary Harrison ... 4 0 0 Catharine Harrison. 0 10 0 Thomas Bowes .... Matthew Langrill .. John Freeman .... 1 00 Cathering Freeman. 1 00 John Pruden ..... James Freeman.... 0 10 0 John Bunton ..... William Gunby .... Joshua Freeman .. 0 10 0 Asahel Freeman ... 0 10 0 loha McCollum ... Mary Freeman .... 0 10 0 Peter Cline ..... 4 10 Rachael Freeman .. 0 10 0 Marg't Morrowson William Mills ..... 1 50 Joseph Burrows ... John Collins ..... Eliza Mills ..... 1 50 James Mills ..... 0 10 0 Richard Watson .... Robert Mills ..... 0 10 0 Cha's. Wealey Mills 0 10 0 Ann Watson ..... Ann Salton ...... John Wesley Mills . 0 10 0 SusannaWesley Mills 0 10 0 5 0 0 Murray McCay ....

#### APPOINTMENTS FOR CENTENARY MEETINGS.

#### WESTERN DIVISION.

Deputation-The Revs. Joseph Stinson, (President of the Conference,) M. Richey, A. M., William Ryerson, and E. Evans, and the Preachers on the several circuits.

Chatham	Oct.	- 5.	7 pm Howard Oct. 12 4 13. 11 am & 2	7 nm <sup>] e</sup>	d, t
Dolson's Chapel		6.	7 pm St. Thomas "14	nm P	тàj
Sandwich		8.	7 pm Bordick's Chapel " 15.	1 1 1	(họ
Amherstburgh	41	9.	7 pm Howard Oct. 12 ± 13, 11 am ± 7 pm St. Thomas "14, 7 pm Bordick's Chapel "15, 7 pm Walsingham "16, 7 pm Sinces "17,		ioci
Colchester .	64	10.	7 pm Sinicoa " 17.		me
Gosfield		11,	7 pm		

#### EASTERN DIVISION.

Deputation-The Revs. Wm. Case, J. Ryerson, A. Green, Eg'n Ryerson with the Chairmen on the Augusta and Bytown Districts, and the Preaches on the several Circuits.

Oct. 5, 64 pm | Brockville & Prescon Ser. Oct. 13, Bell's do 6, 7,64 pm Hull & Bytown Sermons, " Prescott Meeting. Matilda do " 14. 64 pm " 15, 64 pm " 16, 64 pm Hull Meeting, Brockville do. Vanloven's do. Bytown do 8, 61 pm Kemptville do Merrickville do Woolford Chapel Biscell's do da Angrista

#### MUNCEY MISSION CAMP-MEETING.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. S. Waldron, dated September 11th 5 0 0

Our interesting Camp-meeting closed on the 9th inst,: the attendance was general: no want of order among half a thousand natives. The Christians invited the Pagans to sup with them; the invitation was accepted, after which they sat in Council for some time. The subject was experimental religion 2 0 0 they sat in Council for some time. The subject was experimental rengion. 0 5 0 This was an interesting scene: here we witnessed representatives of the Chip-5 0 0 pewas, Munceys, Polawatamies, Mohawks, and Delawares, or Moravians, 10 0 0 debating the subject of vital godliness through faith in a crucified Redeemer. 2 0 0 The order was remarkable while the speakers proceeded on both sides, one only speaking at a time, the others listening with deep attention. The arguments in favour of the Christian religion were clear and conclusive. Never did we witness native talent more fully developed. The conclusion was,-0 0 50 " That Christianity would finally triumph over all people and nations by taking them into her arms of love, and carrying them to ' ishpeming,'" (heaven.) At the close 19 natives, young and old, and one Canadian, were dedicated to 5.0 0 16 God by Christian baptism.

We shall never forget this meeting. I am more fully convinced than ever of the importance of employing native teachers, or labourers, in the work of sal-vation among the heathen. Our mission is in a prosperous state, both spiritual and temporal. for which we would ascribe all glory to the " Great Spirit worketb all by his mighty power. We have 20 acres of good land cleared and part under fonce for the benefit of the mission family, mechanics, &c., don

by the Indians themselves as a token of love to the Gospel of Christ. On this land we are building a good frame house, 24 by 30 feet, to be finish by the 9th of October next, when we hope to dedicate it by a contenary ayer meeting. We ware highly gratified by a visit from the Rev. James compson, agent of that god-like institution, the British and Foreign Bible ciety, a branch of which was formed at this mission. The subscription counted then, to seven pounds, sixteen shillings."

#### AUGUSTA DISTRICT. To the Editor of the Christian Guardian.

Dear Brother,-With one exception I have now completed my first round of Quarterly meetings for the present conference year. That exception is owing to the contenary meetings which commence with us this week. But with the presence of the very excellent and able bretbren on the circuit, I have no doubt the Matilda Quarterly. Meeting will do well. The much esteemed, and greatly desired, and longed for Toronto and Bay of Quinte brethren, of the Eastern Deputation, are to be at Ernest Town chapel on Wednesday evening, where I

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 16, 164 pm
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Beaumost delivered another serious were resulted in the evening, when Dr. Beaumost delivered another serions to a larger congregation than had over been wincessed in Nottingham. The cellections for the day were truly encouraging, amounting to no less than £642 3s. 2d.... On Sunday, the 20th, the Rev. W. Atherton, of London; the Rev. W. Young, of Liverpool; and the Rev. George Macdonald, of Birmingham, preached successively to crowded congregations and the collections, including £74 13s. 1d. received at the Halifax Plac and the collections, including  $\pounds 74$  13s. 1d. received at the Halifax Place Chapel, amounted to  $\pounds 668$  13s.  $11\frac{1}{9}d$ ..... Ten days having elapsed since the first opening service, and the public excitement being by no means abated on Sunday the 27th, the Rev. J. Anderson, of Läverpool, preached in the morning at half-past ten, and the Rev. Stephen Kay, of Halifax; at six in the evening ; the collections of the day amounting to  $\pounds 353$  15s.  $11\frac{1}{2}d$ ..... On Thursday, July 4th, the Rev. Robert Newton, of Leeds, closed these never-to-he-forgotten services, by an admirable discourse, to a crowded assembly, after which  $\pounds 204$ was collected ; making a grand total of  $\pounds 1873$  13s. 2d...... The sittings in the chapter, including fue hundred which are free for the poor, are nearly 2 0002 the chapel, including five hundred which are free for the poor, are nearly 2,000; and it is a source of abundant encouragement to the trustees, that a great portion of them are already engaged.—The cost of the building, including the purchase of the ground, is about £9,000 .- London Watchman

DEPARTURE OF BAPTIST MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA .--- Of Tuesday evening, June 18, a valedictory service was held at the Baptist chapel Meeting-house alley. Portsea, prior to the departure of the Rev. Messrs. W. H. Pearce, Tucker, Morgan, Phillips, and Wonger, with the wives of the first four, as missionarias to India. On that occasion, addresses were respectively delivered by Messrs. George Pearce, Phillips, Morgan, Wenger, and Tucker: Mr. W. H. Fearce being unable, through indiposition, it take part in the engagements of the evening. The devotional parts were conducted by the Rev Messrs. Jones (Independent,) Shoveller, Cousins (Independent,) Evons, and Morris; and the valedictory address was delivered by the Rev. C. Room, the pastor of the church. Much interest was excited by the service; and the addres-ses of the several missionaries produced a deep impression upon the numerous ses on the several missionaries produced a neep impression upon international assembly. On the Thursday morning, after meeting their burnerous friends, the brethren prepared to embark. At half-past nine o'clock, with a large party, they entered the boat at Spithead, and the several individuals accompanying them having seen them on board, bade them a last and 'affecting forewell. Some of the friends for several hours followed the Plantagenet in her course in the cutter which had conducted the party to the vessel; while others, who took a boat for the beach, sang, as they put off from the ship, the beautiful hymn of Kirke White, "Come, Christian brethren, ere we part."—B.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS .- On Wednesday evening a meeting was held at the Scotch Church, Crown-court, Little Russell.street, Coventgarden, on behalf of the London Associations in aid of the above missions. The Rev.

W. B. Harvey, late the superintending Moravian missionary in Antigua, pre sided, and communicated interesting information from the various foreign stations. From his statements it appeared that the missions of the United Brethree, or Moravians, among the Negroes, Hottcutots, American Indians, and Greenlanders, were commenced above a century ago, and now consist of 51 stations, supplied by 237 missionaries, and containing above 51,000 converts.

The stations, supplied by 257 missionaries, and concarming noise of robot conversa. The stations abread are chiefly dependent upon this country for their mainten-ance. Of the numbers above stated 120 missionaries administer the gospel to above 45,000 of the negro race. The missions, however, are labouring under an annual deficiency of  $\pm 1500$  in their funds, which fetters their exertions, especially in the West Indies. After the meeting a collection was made in aid the missions.-B.

HALIFAX .- On Tuesday afternoon, the Sunday-school scholars belonging to South Parade Chapel, Wesley Chapel, Hopwood-lane, and Caddy Field Schools, assembled upon Skitcoat Moor. Several appropriate hymns were sung, after which the various schools broke up, and the children exerci-sed themselves in youthful games for a considerable time. The afternoon was peculiarly nuspicious, and the sight of eleven hundred children playing with the utmost gloe and hilarity, afforded considerable pleasure to a numerous body of amounter. The call for assembling was made and the children press of spectators. The call for assembling was made, and the children were speedily arranged, under their respective superintendents and to Several other hymns were then sung, and the various processions left the moor The children were regaled with coffee and bans at their different schools

after which the teachers periods of ten. A general meeting of the toxchers and friends was subsequently held in the school room of South Parade Chapel, G. B. Browne, Esq., in the chair. Several excellent addresses and speeches were lelivered in the course of the evening .- Halifax Guardian.

LEDBURY AND FOREST OF DEAN .--- On Monday, the 24th of

O how did his eye glisten while he pronounced that verse ! "The blind are restored, through Jesus's name, They see their dear Lord, and follow the Lamb; The halt they are walking, and running their race; The dutub they are talking of Jesus's grace."

O mighty Saviour of sinners, shed forth thy Spirit on Canada ! More glorious things may yet be spoken of our Jerusalem ; for with God " all things are ossible.

Continued fidelity in preaching our doctrines, will ensure greater success. With our peculiar doutrines we must be "in season and out of season." Why did signs follow the labours of the first Methodist preachers ? The fall of man, justification by faith in a general Saviour, the witness of the Spirit, and entire

coliness, were the topics they gloried in, and promulgated. And while we follow them, God will honour us.

Faithfulness in the enforcement of our discipline will ensure greater success. One great advantage of the present race of preachers, is, they have not so much to legislate for the church, as to labour. Our rules are formed, and that with so marked an accuracy, that it is scorcely possible to touch them without mutilation. " Keep your rules, and they will keep you," was a daily maxim with Mr. Wesley.

A punctual, devoted and believing use of the means will ensure greater sucess. We prove their worth and know their efficiency. We possess an instrumentality, than which none is more simple, suitable, searching and saving. Prayer, in Methodism, is a cardinal means. Faith is an instrument of acknowledged potency. Devils are subject to them who grasp and apply it.

An assiduous observance of what is pastoral will ensure greater success. On this subject we need do no more than quote a short article in the Western Christian Advocate, headed "THE SECRET DISCOVERED." The writer says .-"I once knew a minister who never failed in having quite a revival on every circuit he travelled. He was considered a man of ordinary talents, but yet the

## CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

#### October 2, 1839.

élose of éach year told a large increase of members, and a general success in the work of the Lord. Among several of his brethren in the ministry he was familiarly known as "the giant." His presiding elder once, in representing his character in conference, suid, that "he was a strong man, but for his life he could not toll where his strength lay." He just then remembered that he was very faithful in making pastoral visits. "There is the secret of his grength," rejoined the Bishups. "The secret of his strength is it indeed ?" thought I. "Yes," my heart responded, "the grand mystery is discovered." This man reported from 300 to 500 increase every year, and he was always successful. Believing, then, that the secret of his success has been discovered, would say to my brethren and to myself. Let us go and do likewise." I would say to my brethren and to myself. Let us go and do likewise."

In saying these things, we wish to be considered as acting the part of a remembrancer. Our brothren and people generally appreciate what we say. Now then for a devotedness, without reservation-a zeal, without lethargy-a love, without languor-a.faith, without doubt-a laboriousness, without termifation! And let the ascending cry from every closet, and family, and sanctuary, and heart be,-"O Lord, we beseech thee send now prosperity !"

To our Young FRIENDS .- We have for sometime had on our mind the interests of the young persons in our Societies and congregations, and have been much disposed to promote them. It will be seen that we have this week set apart a portion of our Journal as an expression of our solicitude to do them good. The department which we designate "THE YOUTH'S FRIEND" is for them; and it is one we purpose from week to week to make as useful as our other duties will permit. We well recollect the time of boyhood, when the attention of a friend pleased us, and his few words of affectionate advice hear from them.

impressed our heart. We wish to be to others, what others have been to us. A pious nurturing in early years will have its happy tendencies in after hie. Early instruction is seed sown for futurity. We invite the notice of our juvenile readers to the selections we have made for them; and we can assure them that in making them, we have had two things before us-their gratification and their cdification ; and these we hope steadily to keep in view. We would have them all religious youths. We shall lay under tribute for them, Bible history, Acctrines and promises. Methodism, Philosophy, History in general, Biography, Epistolary Correspondence, Anecdute, Poetry, &c. Should our labours be welcome to thom, and they in return think well to procure the Guardian for their own reading ; we beg to assure them no lotters will give greater joy at our Office than those which convoy to us their wishes : and we will promise them this-that theirs shall be considered centenary orders,-which, while they will be so many acceptable tokens of their approbation of our attempts to please them, will evince an endeared and an endearing attachment to our beloved Wesleyan Methodism. May Jesus, the Redeemer of Children, bless the youthful generation of our interesting Colony !

A REPLY FROM THE CHURCH .--- In an article of ours inserted in our Journal of the 7th of August, we thought it right unequivocally and carnestly, to contradict a statement made by the Bishop of Montreal, in a Report of his presented to Lord Durham. The Editor of The Church after poring over what we said till the 21st of September, condescends to give an answer to it : and a most pitiful one it is. The passage in the Prelate's report to which we objected is this: "In travelling from the town of London to Goderich, I passed through a tract of country sixty miles in length, in which there is not one Clergyman or Minister of any denomination." To this we replied, " We know it for an underiable fact, that different places on the whole of that sixty miles were visited by Wesleyan Ministers." It seems that in wording this sontence we were not as comprehensive and emphatic as we might have been ;' and now that we are not believed, we shall make up that deficiency. But what says the Editor of The Church to our remarks ? He says, " The Bishop's object was to show that within the tract of country men tioned there was not a single resident minister of any denomination, and this is the fair and natural construction, and indeed the only one, which the words can legitimately bear." Elsewhere : " The object and avowed purpose of the Report was to represent the distressing want of a settled clergy; of regular religious services; and of this the Guardian must have been fully sensible, for he merely ventures to assert that Wesleyan Ministers visited, -- not that they recided, or were stationed permanently within the sixty miles." Here it will be seen the Editor shifts the ground altogether. The Bishop meant there was no resident minister in that country ! Why did he not say so ? He only says, there was not "one Clergyman or Minister of any denomination." This we contend is not the sense of the passage controverted, let the Bishop or This we charch say what they may. We said that the Bishop's statement was children to approach him, that they may have "conversations" with him about This we contend is not the sense of the passage controverted, let the Bishop o The Church say what they may. We said that the Bishop's statement was confident to approach that, that they may have Conferences with about it altogether faise." For this the Editor becomes our lutor, and tells us "the main ingredient of a falsehood is a deliberate intention to deceive." Now this too is false; and if the Editor is not sufficiently acquainted with Dr. Johnson, too is false; and if the Editor is not sufficiently acquainted with Dr. Johnson, main ingredient of a falsehood is a deliberate intention to deceive." Now this we beg, in cur turn, to be his tutor. The first and "main," though not the whole of the meanings attached by the Doctor to the word false, are, "not frue-not just." This was and is our meaning. However, the Editor has soor charged his position; and that being the case, we are not chired to replay now changed his position; and that being the case, we are not obliged to reply to him. We will nevertheless meet him on his own ground of *residency*. But vividly and attractively exhibited. No Minister ought to be ignorant of the we want to know what he means by a resident ministry ? Does he mean there shall be a minister living every 20-15-10 or 5 miles ? Which is it ? We shall be a minister living every 20-13-10 or 5 miles ? Which is it? We and teach their families how to converse in the most edifying, happy, and re-conjecture Le means that there shall be, as in England, a neat, lawned par-ligious manner. Furchase and read the volume, and you will prize it. connge, and an elegant rector or curate every two or three miles. Now if this be his meaning, we frankly acknowledge the road in question is without a reeident ministry : and we are glad it is. Something of his meaning may be gathered from what he says of a "settled" clergy, and "regular religious services." Now the people on that road, we conceive, have the labours of Ministors suited to their scattered circumstances. They have in fact a settled

close of each year told a large increase of members, and a general success in the sixty miles of country spoken of. This is AltoGETHER FALSE. We KNOW 17 for an undeniable fact, that different places on the whole of that tion last evening, Aug. 5th, the Supply Bill. Lord Morpeth moved a grant sixty miles were visited by Wesleyan Ministers, who preached the word and af £50,000, for the advancement of Education in Iteland, which was agreed KNOW IT for an underiable fact, that different places on the whole of that administered the ordinances! BUT THEY WERE NOT MINISTERS IN THE UNIN-TERBUFTED SUCCESSION, AND, THEREFORE, NOT MINISTERS AT ALL !"

To CORRESPONDENTS-A short but seasonable communication nas been received from our esteemed "V." The happy lines from "I. B." will be placed in the "puet's corner" very shortly. As it respects several long

vieces of poetry which we have received, we regret to say, we cannot insert hem; but in saying this we wish to give no offence to those whose pens have een employed. It happens rather unfortunately for our correspondents, that in poetry we are nice almost to fastidiousness; and that consequently, no department of our paper has more of our attention in endeavouring to please, than that. If the muse is to charm us, she must present us with efforts characterized by either artlessnoss, elegant simplicity, natural descriptiveness, genius, beauty, or sublimity; or what is better, all these in the same produc-

tion. We must not have sent us, what, after a week's thought, we cannot understand. We must not have eight feet, when there should be six, nor ten, where there should be twelve. We must not have rhyming which would have turned Shakspeare mad. Our advice, therefore, to our kind friends who are poetizing for us, is, study nature well, learn of Murray, and become acquainted with certain technicalities-as the "trocheo," "spondee," " pyrrhic," " amphibrach ;" then, if it is certain they were really born poets, we shall rejoice to

#### REVIEW.

CONVERSATIONS FOR THE YOUNG: designed to promote the profitable reading of the Holy Scriptures. By the Rev. Richard Watson, author of "Theo-logical Institutes," &c. From the last London Edition. T. Mason and G. Long, New York, 1999, 200 G. Lane, New York, 18mo. pp. 300. 5s.

Bible truth is the only truth which, under the influence of the Holy Spirit Enlightens and renews the dark and deprayed heart of man; and those are the greatest benefactors of the human species who, to the widest extent, promote its promulgation. They throw a light across the path of the bewildered man who is wandering to the place of eternal darkness; they introduce to the guilty, the Redeemer of the enthralled; they place in the hands of the sons of sorrow and anguish, the cup of bealing; they bring to the ears and the hearts sorrow and anguist, the cup of nearing; they pring to the cars and the bears of the dying and the despuiring, the tidings of a state of "life and immortality," which is one of purest light, of inexpressible blessedness, and joys intermina-ble. All this, however, is dependent on our "belief of the truth," and that will be governed by the views we have of the Holy Scriptures. Its permen with the governee by the views we have of the flot Scriptures. Its plentuent are to be received as inspired; its facts as folly authentic; and its doctrines as divino. These having been denied, the God of providence and of revelation has, in every age, raised up eminent men who have stood for "the defence of the truth;" others, like so many evangelists, have gone forth to persuade men to "receive the truth;" and others have shewn it to be their chief vocation to

encourage the enlightened to continue to "walk in the truth." Some few distinguished men have combined in themselves, the excellencies of the Defender, the Evangelist, and the Paster: such as man was the late Mr. Watson, the au-thor of these "Conversations." These men are the glory of Christendem; and we cannot but admire the wisdom and beneficence of the Divine Head of the Church in raising them up, as the exigencies of the Church have required them. And every section of the Church, from time to time, has been blessed with them. While the ranks of the Establishment have had in them such with them. While the ranks of the Leinbishment have had had in them to be a distin-champious, the ranks of Dissent have been honoured by men not less distin-guished. The Wesleyans, though but of yesterday, have been favoured with Authors and Ministers, who would have dignified, and adorned, and blessed, any Christian Church. Let the works of the Wesleys, of Fletcher, of Coke, of Benson, of Clarke, and of others, speak for them; and though last, not least, let the writings of Watson say whether Methodism is to be despised for

least, let the writings of Watson say whether interiodistic is to be despised for its illiterary and ignorance. The work before us is a clear, full, and convincing elucidation of the word of God; and while it is specially intended for, and admirably calculated to benefit young persons, it will not prove less instructive to persons of age, and intelligence. Watson is a master of eloquence. He can bear us irresistily along. He can raise us into extacy. He can repress us into awe. In the conversations he is naturally rather colloquial in his manner; and be holds integrated with his investigation for the cloubing himself with all the graces of intercourse with his juvenile friends, clothing, himself with all the graces of simplicity, elegance, and effectionate and tender carnestness; he talks to them, but he talks like Richard Watson; he is in earnest, for he seeks their souls. We know not which to preise most, his greatness or his goodness. Never let it be insinuated by the little minded man, that a learned person demeans him-self when he becomes an instructor of children. We applaud Dr. Watts while he ranges through the sciences and sands out his volumes for the improvement of society, but when he pens his." Songs for children," we applaud him most. We are astantished at Mr. Watton while his mind greater the whole subject of whole subject of We are astonished at Mr. Watson while his mind grasps the

work. It would be a valueble addition to all Sunday School Libraries. Pa-rents should make haste to lay it on their tables, and then open it with prayer,

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS.

### ...LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Not having received our Papers, we last week could only give part of the news. . We now give an additional number of items.

The Imperial Parliament .- The House had under considera-

Education in Iroland ......£50,000 | Supporting captured negroes £25,000 Foundling Hospital, Dublin. 10,000 | Criminal prosecutions ...... 80,000 Chief Sec'y, and his expenses 22,328 Steam communication with Other expenses of office .... 10,000 Non-conform. Dis'g Ministers 31,661 Supendiary magistrates in the Criminal prosecutious ..... 60,000 West Indies ..... Superannuation ..... Erection of barracks ...... 39,000 Troops in Canada..... 1,009,000

MONEY MARKET .--- We have long foreseen that monetary and

and the latter have tailer to be been to have an end of the total the better have been marked as low as 4s, premium. The weather even is against an amelioration of affairs, and must, on the con-tracy, tend much to excite alarm; for although the crops in the south of Eng-land have no doubt been chiefly housed, yet it is otherwise in the north of Eng-hand and Scotland; and the harvest in Ireland, to which this country looks hund and Scotland; and the harvest is a creland, to which this country looks always with much anxiety, must also be a matter of uncertainty. Altogether the state of the country is quite deplorable, and how an explosion is to be pre-vented is quite beyond our comprehension.—London Morn. Chronicle, Sept2. Amount of the circulation of Bank Notes and of Bullion in store

at the Bank of England at the following periods :-

1	1830.	Circulation.	<ul> <li>Amount of Buillon.</li> </ul>
	Jonuary 8th.	£18.201.000	Amount of Buillon. £9,336,000
	February 5th	18.252.000	8,919,000
	March 5th	18.298.000	
	April 2nd,	18 37 1.000	7,073.000
	A pril 30th,		6,023,000
			5,119,000
	May 28th,		
	June 25th,		
	July 23rd,	18,049,000	
	August 20th.	17.969,000	3,265,000

Jugu The French and English fleets, according to advices from Trieste, of August Its, were at anchor off the Dardanelles, and a number of English ships of the lito were on their way to Tenedos, to reinforce Admiral Stopford's equadron, already consisting of ien ships of the litte.

The head of the Turkish army were still in Malatia, and those of the Egyp-tion at Marasch, where Ibraham Pacha was at the latest dates.

Prince Metternich has been severely sick. Great solicitude was felt for his ecovery, not only by the Court, but by the people of Vienna. He was convaescent on the 21st of August.

The War in Circussia .--- It is stated from Constantinople, Ang. that a severe battle had taken place in Circassia, in which the Russians, as , that a settine battle hat taken without having paid dearly for their victory. The Russians had lost a ship of the line and two frigates, by a severe storm.

office or promotion of any sort. O'Connell called a meeting in Dublin, on the 29th of August, for the purpose of dissolving that association, and forming ano-ther, to be called "The Reform Registry Association."—N. Y. Com. Adv.

#### SPAIN.

for 16 hours. He demolished the fortifications, and then returned to Valencia There was a rumour in London that Don Carlos had been taken prisoner at it was not credited.

#### MONTE VIDEO, BUENOS AYRES, &C.

Advices from Monto Video are a few days later than yesterday, but bring little additional news. Peace has been concluded between the Oriental Repub-lite and Buenos Ayres, after an interruption of about four months-the hostilies being attended, according to the recollection of the Journal of Commerce, by the loss of one or two lives. Reports from the interior of the Orienta by the loss of one of two lives. Reports from the interior of the oriented Republic were not very favorable to the continuance of tranquillity. The Monte Video papers of July 27th announce the arrival of acveral Brazilian men-of-war, their object being to make certain domands of that government, which, if not complied with, may possibly end in a blackade.

The most important information contained is the confident expectation that he blockado of Buenos Ayres was to be raised, through the mediation of Engand, and the arrival of the next packet from England was anxiously looked for The British minister at Buenos Ayres, Mr. Mandeville, has succeeded in the negotiation of treaties against the slave trade with the governments both of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video-or rather, we should say, with the Argentine and Oriental Republics.

#### EAST INDIES.

Advices from Bombay are to the 1st of June, and from Jukkar to the 13th of May. An expedition against Balochee fort had been attended with suc-ress. The fort was carried by surm, after a sharp engagement. The Balooes had forty-eight killed and forty-six wounded. The Company's troops suffered but elightly.

#### CANTON. At Conton affairs remained in the same unsatisfactory state. Foreigners

were still prisoners, and business, of course, at an end, at all events for the present. All communication between Canton and Mocao had been cut off, and 

#### LOWER CANADA:

New Era in St. Lawrence Steamboat Travelling .- The public, and the mercantile portion of it in particular, are much indebted to the Lady Colborie for the great encrease in the speed of steamhoat communica-tion between the citics of Montreal and Quebec. The Colborne, with her 

boats, we may expect to have as fast boats on the St. Lawrence in a few years, as those on the Hudson.-Morning Courier. 53,700

The number of regular troops now in Canada is stated at 13,-217, effective rank and file, besides the royal artillery ; and of militia 33,000. making a total military force at the date of the returns, that is, last April, of 47,217 men. Since then some of the militia have been disbanded, and the 54,000 regular troops have been increased by the fecent drafts.

### UPPER CANADA:

Burning of the Chippawa Church .- We regret to fearn, that Durning of the Chippawa Church. We regret to rearry that the Episcopal Church, at Chippawa, was recently destroyed by fire. As no fires have been lately used therein, of course, it has been the work of an incendiary. This occurrence shews to what extent men are prepared to go, and that the per-petrators of this act, however dark, are ready for any deed.—(Niagara Reporter. Col. Gowan of the Brockville Statesman, lately published in

that paper, a long letter on responsible government. This letter has been republished in a pamphlet of 20 pages, forming s good exposition and defence f responsible government.

The Press in Upper Canada .- For responsible government, ----Canada Inquirer, Canada Museum, Brantford Sentinel, St. Catherines Journal, Hamilton Journal, Hamilton Express. Examiner, Pulladium, Christian Guar Hamilton Journal, Homilton Express. Examiner, Pailadium, Christian Guar-dian, British Colonist, Mirror, U. C. Herald, Backwoodsman, Spectator, Statesmatt, Recorder,--16. Against responsible government,--Weitern Her-ald, Hamilton Gazette, Niagara Chronicle, Patriot, Com. Herald, Kingston Chronicle, Church, Star, Cornwall Observer, Bytown Gazette,--10. Neutral', or not as yet decided advocates of either side of the question,-Niagara Re-porter, London Gazette, British Whig, and Bathurst Courier.-4.

919.000 Public Meeting .- A meeting of the friends of Responsible Govs 106,000 ernment was held in the City of Toronto on Monday evening, the 30th ultimo. 073.000 ernment was held in the City of Foronto on Monday evening, the 30th ultimo, 023,000 when Dr. Baldwin was called to the chair, and F. Hineks appointed Secretary 119,000 It was unanimously resolved that it is highly expedient that a public meeting 344,000 of the inhabitants of the Homo District should be held on an early day, to tako 735,000 into consideration the affairs of the Province, and that the Chairman of this 965,000 265,000

Into consideration the analysis to the Province, and that the Unairman of this meeting be requested to give public notice thereof. In pursuance of the above resolution, it is recommended that a public meeting of the inhabitants of the Home District be held at Finch's Tavern on Yongo Street, on Tuesday, the 15th of October, at 11 o'clock, A. M., —at which all well without their scheme are carned by connected to attact well-wishers of their country are carnesily requested to attend. W. W. Blinwis, Chairman.

	Quarterly Meetings on the Toronto District-2nd Quarter.
-	Whitby October 26 and 27. Toronto City December 8 and 9 Yonge Street November 2 and 3. Grimsby "14 and 15
1	$\theta = 0$ and 10.1 St. Catherines $\theta = 0$ 21 000 $\pi^{-1}$
	Nelson
	Brack " 30 & Dec. 1. J. RTERSON, Chairman.

Quarterly Meetings on the Augusta District-2nd Quarter. Rideau ...... October 26 and 27. | Brock ville ..... November 23 and 24. 28 Bad 29. 16 and 17. Augusta ..... HENRY WILKINSON, Chairman:

A Camp Meeting will be held on the Sarnia Indian Reserve, The Carlist rebellion seems to be drawing to a close. Gen. O'Donnell has gained important successes over Cabrero in Valencia. His last exploit was the capture of the fort of Tales, after a builte with the Carlists which was kept up JOHN Dousk.

> A Meeting of the MERCHANTS is requested at the News Roonf on Saturday Evening next, the 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, to take into consider; ation a Communication received from HERRY BLISS, Esq., of London, and to determine opon an answer thereto; as also to confer upon matters in con-noxion with mercantile pursuits. Toronto, Oct. 1, 1839. oxion with mercantile pursuits.

BIRTH,-At the Wesleyan Mission House, St. Clair, on the 18th Sept'r, Ars. Douse, of a son.

MARRIED,-On the 27th August, by the Rev. Edwy Ryerson, Mr. John

MARKIED, --On the 17th Rugst, by the Rev. Lawy Ryterson, of Bilizard, of Hiller, to Miss Autha Ranney, of Sidnoy. On the 16th ult., by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, the Rev. Edwy Ryterson, of Belleville, to Miss Phelos Almenia Freeman. of Saltfleet. In this City, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, John Ridout, Esq. / In this City, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, John Ridout, Esq. /

Batrister at Law, to Charlotte Bloccker, second daughter of the late Grant owell, Esq. DIED,-At the Wosleyan Mission House, Amherstburgh, Sept. 23rd, Jas.

Benjamin Scott, aged 3 months and 15 days, deeply regretted by his tenderly atteched parents, the Rev. William and Mrs. Scott.

Suddenly, at Point Albino, on the 1st inst. John D. Warren, Esq., son of the hate Colonel John Warren, of the 3d Lincoln Militis, and son-in-law of the Hon. Col. James Kirby of Fort Erie.

Toronto	Market	Prices - Oct. 1, 183	. ė.
lour, fine, per barrel, 27 Vacat, per bushel, 6 arley, da 3 ats, do 1 otatoes, do 1 presse do 2	6 a 30 0 6 a 9 0 5 a 9 0 3 a 9 0 3 a 9 0 6 a 0 0	Pork, per cwt	0 α 0 7 <u>3</u> α 0 0 α 0 9 α 0 7] α 0
			2 4 19 1

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miniatry, and regular religious services. They have not a settled Church of England Ministry ; but they have it of another kind. Who does not know that some vicinities in Canada have the word only from Methodist Preachers. and that many of our circuits are very extensive. Two or three proachers are located in a country 60 or 80 miles in extent. They are to all intents and purprozes the resident Ministers in those neighbourhoods ,-they visit them at stated times (generally fortnightly: and how much oftener do the resident clergy preach 1) and regularly administer the ordinances. Those neighbourhoods are dependant upon our labourers; and during the interim of Conference. the people consider them their own preachers. This is almost too well known to be repeated, and we should not have said it, had not the Editor of The Church seemingly been so ignorant of the fact.

Such was, and is, the case with the country lying between London and Goderich. We might confute the Editor out of his own mouth. He says "the Roy. Mr. Campbell of Goderich has been in the habit of preaching at stated periods at the settlement about a dozen miles from Goderich," " and that the Rev. Mr. Cooper, a graduate of Cambridge, who lives upon that road, being settled on a farm, had occasionally efficiated to some of his neighbours,-but he did not hold any charge." Here, then, is Mr. Campbell statedly labouring on the road, and Mr. Cooper residing on it, though we are given to see he does not work very hard. We might lay stress on these facts, but shall not. Apart from them, we assert that the people on the road had at the time the Bishop was there the regular periodical ministrations of a resident ministry. We had two ministers at London, and one at Goderich, who had their appointments (we believe fortnightly) on the road-they administered the ordinances -and watched over the people as shepherds. About one-half of the road belonged to the London Circuit, and the other part to the Goderich Mission. We, as it happened, had our appointment last Conference for Goderich, and almost the first thing we heard of was, that the Missionary at that place had to go about thirty miles on the road towards London, and there he would find the of Persia. places regularly supplied by the preachers residing there. We are not, be it remarked, now speaking of the mere visits of certain ministers living we know not where ; but of the fixed, punctual, ministerial, and pastoral labours of men known to the people, residing among them, claimed by them, and sup-that the important objects, for which these military operations have been under taken, will be finally obtained. ported by their voluntary offerings. This is our reply on the subject of a resideal ministry.

But we depy The Church's assertion that the Bishop's report goes to show the lack of ministers; its drift is to prove the great spiritual destitution of the cotonists : and it is quite in character with the representations made by Charchmen in their reports, letters, speeches, &c. There is an attempt to grasp the whole of the "Clergy Reserves;" and to make their claims tell the better, the more destitute they can make the inhabitants to be, the greater chance is there of those Reserves going to the Church. What are the useful labours of Presbyterians, Congregationalists, Baptists, Wesleyans, and the several bodies who have seceded from them? Hush ! they are nothing ! What do they ? Their chapels are conventicles—their Sunday Schools places of mischief—their min-isters "saddle-bag" men, "republicans," "uncalled labourers," "Durham-ites," "Anarchists." If it had not been for them and their flocks, this country would have been an aceldama. As it is, their loyalty has saved the country, and their christian devotedness has blessed nearly the whole land with holy sanctuaries, and pious schools, and religious Institutions, and Christian Socictics. Away with the garbled and deceptive representations of illiberal Churchmen! The read between London and Goderich spiritually destitute indeed ! There are three ministers of the Wesleyan body, the two ministers of the Church of England Mr. Bethune tells us of, and besides these one or more of the Chairmon of our Districts has preached the word to the people there. Instead of utter destitution then, there are not less than six ministers, four statedly and two occasionally, who give them the Gospel and its ordinances t If this be destitution, may it universally prevail! Our conclusion is what we have already said; but we wish to be understood as being still more positive in our assertions : " It would be perfectly easy for us to let these extracts go unnoticed, and in doing so we should be saved much unpleasantness of feeling; but as one ever concerned for the spread of truth, we cannot. The Bishop asserts that there was not one clergyman or minister of any denomination in the be

Prorogation of Parliament.-The British Parliament was the ships were lying in the Macao Roads waiting the result of the Co prorogued by Her Majesty in person on the 27th of August. The Lord Chan-ellor, Lord Melbourne, the Earl Marshal, the Lord Great Chamberlain, and sioners' proceedings.

About one half of the opium had been delivered up at Linton, and it was expected the delivery would be completed by the end of April. It was believed that the Admiral, who had concentrated his whole force at Trincomaloe, only other great officers of state met her Majesty on her entrance. Her Majesty entered the House of Lords, and the members of the other House of Parliament baving been summoned made their appearance, headed by the Speaker, helow the bar, when, the Royal Assent having been given to the last act of the waited fresh orders to proceed to Canton.

The Sigapore process of the 23d of May mention that the Siamese authori-tics, in imitation, no doubt, of the Chinese Government, had made a scizure session, the Lord Chancellor presented a copy of the following speech to Her ties, in im Majesty, which she read, says the Globe, in her usual elegant and emphatic of opium. Majesty, which sha read, says the Globe, in her usual eleg style. The Queen, we rejoice to say, looked extremely well.

"My Lords and Centlemen.—Tho public business having been brought to a close I have now to perform the satisfactory duty of releasing you from your long and taborious attendance in parliament. "I rejoice that a definitive treaty between Holland and Belgium negotiated by

the mediation of the five powers, has settled the differences between those two countries, and has secured the peace of Europe from dangers to which it had so ong been exposed.

long been exposed. "The same concord which brought these intricate questions to a peaceful termination prevails with regard to the affairs of the Levant. The five powers are alike determined to uphold the independance and integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and I trust that this union will ensure a satisfactory settlement of mat-ters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe.

ters which are of the deepest importance to the whole of Europe. "It has afforded me the sincerest pleasure to have been able to assist in effect-ing a reconciliation between France and Mexico. Intertupon preserving for my subjects the blessings of peace, I am highly gratified when I can avail myself of an opportunity of removing misunderstandings between other powers. "I have recently concluded with the King of the French a convention calcula-ted to put an end to differences which have arisen of late years between the fish-ermen of Great Britain and of France. This convention, by removing causes of dispute. will tend to coment that union between the two countries which is an

dispute, will tend to cement that union between the two countries which is so advantageous to both, and so conducive to the general interests of Europe. "I shall continue to pursue with perseverance the negociations in which I am engaged, to persuade all the powers of Christendorn to unite in a general league, the the other states of the science of

or the entire extinction of the slave-trade, and I trust that, with the blessings o "rovidence, my efforts in so tighteous a cause will be rewarded with success. "I regret that the differences which led to the withdrawal of my minister from

the court of Tehran have not been yet satisfactorily adjusted by the governmen

of Persia. "In order to fulfil the engagements announced to you at the opening of the present session, the Governor General of India has moved an aimy across the Indus, and I have much satisfaction in being able to inform you that the advance of that expedition has been hitherto unopposed, and there is every reason to hope

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. "I thank you for the zeal and readiness with which you have voted the

"The advantageous terms upon which a considerable amount of the unfunded debt has been converted into stock, afford a satisfactory proof of the reliance placed on the credit and resources of the country, as well as on your determination to preserve inviolate the national faith. "My Lords and Gentlemen,

"It is with great pain that I have found myself compelled to enforce the law against those who no longer concealed their design to resist by force the lawful authorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The solema proauthorities, and of subverting the institutions of the country. The solemn pro-ceedings of courts of justice, and the fearless administration of the law by all who are engaged in that duty, have checked the first attempts at insubordination; and I rely securely upon the good sense of my people, and upon their attachment to the constitution, for the maintenance of law and order, which are as necessary for the protection of the poor as for the welfare of the wealthier classes of the ommunity

Then the LORD CHANCELLOR, by Her Majesty's command, said-My Lords and Gentlemea

"It is Her Majesty's royal will and pleasure that this parliament be proroqued to Thursday, the 24th day of October next, to be then here holden; and this parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 24th day of October next." Her Majesty, who appeared to be in the full enjoyment of health, then quitted the bouse, attended as on Her entrance.

WEST INDIES.

Emancipation in the West Indies .- A writer in the N.Y. Journal of Commerce, speaking of the statements by the Rev. Mr. Scoble, relating to the condition of the British West India Colonies, and the effects of the emancipation of the negroes, says, that " Mr. Scoble's statements were corroborated by two planters from Jamaica, who were present, in all respects with regard to the other islands, and in the main, with reference to that island. -They have been confirmed, also, by Mr. Hays, of Barbadoes, now Haven, and by the Hon. Mr. Brumley, from Trinidad, now in this city. They are also confirmed by the Official documents of the British Parliament, so far as it respects the increase of exports and imports. Not an intelligent planter in the West Indies wished to go back to the old system."-Zion's Herald.

UNITED STATES.

Sickness at the South .- At Augusta, on the 14th, the Board of Health reported the death of two adults and one child, by fever, The following is an extract from a letter from Augusta, dated the 14th : Doctor Robinson, Dr. Anthony, and Doctor Ever, are taken down. All our

old physicians are sick or lead but one. The Sheriff and Marshal died yes-terday. C. Lattimer and Henry Cummings were taken last night. The deaths are eight to twelve per day. I do not believe there are 1500 persons, white Glass

and black, who sleep within the city. The Mobile Register of the 7th has the following paragraph : 6 Pipes Be

The motion Register of the 7 in has the following parsgraph: Health of the City.—We are unable to note any change for the better; on the contrary, sickness and ghoen appear on the increase. Most of the stores increased; the Post Office is not opened in the alternoon; the Banks will con-tinue business only two hours in the day, and some of the papers have conclud-in the papers have conclud-in the English markets. Aleo,

death, which must account for the state of our columns. Since Sunday, the interments number 100; yesterday 23 were reported; the

day previous 18. To-day, we have had heavy showers and a fine souther! breeze, which should lead us to live in hope, as their effects are likely to check

taken, will be finally obtained. "I have observed with much approbation the attention which you have bestowed upon the internal state and condition of the country. I entirely con-cur in the measures which you have framed for the preservation of order, the repression of crime, and better administration of justice in this metopolis, and I have given a cordial assent to the bills which you have presented to me for the establishment of a more efficient constabulary force in those towns which pecu-liarly required is, and for effecting the important object of generally extending and invigoration the event of the country. I continue the country is the further progress of disease—and the interments up to 2 P. M. are only 9. Meeting on behalf of the Mormons.—On Monday 15th Sept. pursuant to public notice, a large meeting assembled at National Hall, to listen to the recital of the wrongs and sufferings of the Mormons, and to devise means for the relief of their women and children. More than \$350 were collected for the pursuant of the relief of the state interview. hom. - N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

The Post Master General of the United States has informed thank you for the service of the year. "It has been with satisfaction that I have given my assent to a reduction of the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a yelief and encouragement to trade, and that by fielibrating intercourse and correspondence, it will be worked that by fielibrating intercourse and correspondence. It will be worked that by fielibrating intercourse and the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a yelief and encouragement to trade, and that by fielibrating intercourse and the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be a yelief and encouragement to trade, and that by fielibrating intercourse and the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be the postage duties. I trust that the act which has passed on this subject will be the postage duties of the postage duties. I trust that the base therefore res-tigned the agencies. Baltimore. August 27.—Immigration.—Within the lost true and the postage duties of the postage

three days there have been no less than ten arrivals at this port from Bremenships, barques and brigs—bringing the large aggregate of 1130 German immi-grants. In the ship Osceola, from Liverpool, there also came 91 passengers, making a total of 1291 in cloven vessels. Nearly the whole of these people design going to the fortile and cheap lands in the West, and many of them are by this time on their way thither .- American.

Dreadful Conflagration .- The National Theatre, the French Protestant Church, the Dutch Reformed Church, Zion's African Church, with several other buildings were destroyed by fire in New York, Sept. 23.-N. Y. Com. Adv.

Considerable attention was attracted by a new steamboat which made its appearance in our waters on Monday. The length of the boat, as near as we could judge, was about twelve feet, being such a one as is ordinarily pro pelled with one pair of sculls. In the centre is a complete steam engine, on miniature scale, which appears to work with as much facility as that of the Great Western, or the Neptune. When we last saw her she was going round he fort at Governor's Island, at about the rate of six miles an hour

The greatest speed ever known !--- The steamboat Rochester has eclipsed all other boats by 45 minutes. She left New York last evening at 5 o'clock, and arrived in Albany at 1 o'clock and 35 minutes-making the pas-

sage in 8 hours and 35 minutes.-Albany Evening Journal.

Letters received at the Guardian Office during the week ending Oct'br. 1. II. Dean, W. Coleman, T. McMullen, G. Goodson, H. Biggar, Egerton Ryerson, W. Price, (we have no small hymn books,-the other books shall e sent first opportunity.)

Books have been forwarded to-

S. Rose, I package, per Steamer Transit, care of A. Davidson, Niagara; W. Coleman, 1 box, per Steamer Britannia to Guan and Browne's Storehouse, Hamilton; H. Biggar, 1 parcel, per Steamer Britannia to Oakville; G. Goodson, 1 box, care of J. F. Taylor, Hull; S. Brownell, 1 box, care of Rev. R. Jones. Bytown.

WANTS a SITUATION, a YOUNG MAN, who writes a fair hand, understands a little of accounts, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address, post-paid, to G. C., at this office.

Toronto, October 1, 1839.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, Cheap for Cash, or short approved Credit :---

1	50 Boxes Montreal Soap	10 Bolts Hemp Bagging
•	50 Boxes Montreal Soap 10 Hilds. Mos. Sugar	250 Hempen Bags
	6 Casks Lump Alum	20 Doz. do. Halters
	5 do. Queen's Blue, (ox. quality)	50 do. Plough Lines.
	5 do. Epsom Salts	TOGETHER WITH
	20 Boxes Tobacco Piges	1.500 p'ces Grey Domestics, assorted
	20 Cwt, English Putty	widths
	60 Boxes 7 X 9 and 8 X 10 Window	1,000 dos Prints
	Glass	250 do. Moleskins
	6 Pines Benegarlo Wine	200 do. 6 4th Merinnes

With an equal portion of every other description of STAPLE DRY GOODS, which have been recently selected by the principal Subscriber

#### Daily expected to arrivé,

100 CRATES assorted EARTHENWARE, selected expressly for the Upper Canada trade, and which are well worth the attention of all Country Merchants.

THOMAS CLARKSON & CO.

No. 71, King Street, Toronto, 24th Sept, 1839.

WATCH FOUND .- Upwards of two years ago, a Watch W was found in King Street in this City, by an individual who showed it to many persons in order to find the owner. Since then he has died; but his widew being anxious that the watch should be possessed by him who owned it, she new informs the public that any person applying to Mr. Switzer, Lot 13, 2nd Concession Albion, and properly describing the Watch, so as to prove it to be his, will, on paying expenses, have it restored to him.

Albion, September 26, 1839.

**ROYAL FORESTERS' MUTUAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.** —The above Society has now been established upwards of six months. It is founded on principles purely. Philanthropic, without either political or religious party facing. The Funds have increased to nearly Twenty Pounds, now in the hands of the Treasurer, wholly available for

the relief of the Sick and Indigent Members. Application to be made to Mr. James Mirfield, Shakspeare Holal, corner King and York Street ; or to Joseph II. Smith, Smith's Hotel, corner King and Caroline Stre Toronto. Septr. 26, 1839.

517-4w

NEW CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE. -The Subscriber offers for Sale a Choice Assortment of GEN. TLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS and SHOES, low for Cash. The above articles are City made, and can be warranted.

All Orders executed with neatnes	s and deepatch.
	GEO. ANDREWS,
· · ·	166, King Street.
Toronto, Oct. 2nd, 1839.	13 wp

20 Boxes Glass

FI

#### CIRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

### OPINIONS OF THE CANADIAN PRESS.

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THE UNION OF THE PROVINCES. - A gentleman just returned from England has informed us, that the question of the Union of the Provinces is decided on as certain, by the Bruish Government. And that the Ministry have delayed in consequence of desiring to know with certain-ty the wishes of the people of the Colonies, as to the terms and principles on which they would desire to have the constitutional law, for that purp-ose framed, before finally passing so important a measure. But if the Ministry are sincere in this, how much disappointed they must be, when they come to loarn that every means are now taken to prevent their ever learning correctly, what those views and wishes are. And that every attempt, even in the most constitutional and orderly manner to make their sovereign acquainted with their wishes, in such a certain way as would enable her to cottle the Government of her distant possessions on a firm and British basis-is set down as disaffection and opposition to her Government. And that those persone whose sworn duty it is, to assist her Majesty in obtaining this opinion; and her people in giving it; are to be found among the principal and most determined actors now engaged in thwarting her wishes .- Canada Inquirer. ... 1

will it be believed by the impartial on the face of the d by posterity. earth. that the dread offence is neither more nor less than the demand by Britons for - for what ?- a republic ?- a mob government ? No; for the pith and marrow, the spirit and substance of the British Constitution ! epithet of justice or equity, can this be imputed as a fault to the people of Upper Canada? After years of misgovernment and mismanagement. hey call simply for the true and faithful administration of that noble Constitution—the dread of tyrants the envy of nations—the admini-tion of the great and good of every land; under which not only victorics, never dying victories, have been gained by our soldiers and sailors, but moral victorios, precious heyond gold or diamonds, have been obtained. and have added a wreath of glory to Britain, and under which the noble tree of true liberty has flourished.

# \* 'Tis Liberty alone that gives the flow'r Of floeing life its lustre and perfume; And we are weeds without it."

It is this liberty, the liberty which Britain affords to her sons, that we aim at; that we would grasp. And sorely your Excellency is the last man who could frown upon British subjects for desiring that Constitu-tion under which, while generation after generation of their fathers have gone to their eternal, rest, has alforded protection to their persons, pronerties, liberties and consciences. No; there is something truly noble in the desire, and your Excellency cannot condemn its existence, al-though a narrow and, as I think, most unhappy view of it has been impressed upon your mind. If a position, for bia, to given to men of talent and principle in the Legislative Council, I have no fear of this orcellent branch of the Constitution ever failing to prove a real and powerful bar-rier to popular energediment; and if so, permit me to express to your Excellency my most firm belief, that were the principle of Responsibility to be adopted in the Council who form your advisers, the connexion be-tween Britain and Canada would exist for a long period of time, and that, in a way more useful and more grateful than ever to the Mother Country. No man can believe that Britain wishes to possess Colonies unless re-tained by the ties of kindness, affection, and mutual advantago; to sup pose that she would wish to hold any of her Colonies by an armed force is a culumny, is a libel upon the good name of a great and glorious country. No; it is as a mothor smiles upon a beloved child that Britain looks on her Colonies; upon a people descended from her and still belonging to her : in that connexion we glory, and long, long may it exist .- British Colonist.

REMARKS ON THE REPLY TO THE GORE ADDRESS .--- WO have placed on our first page the reply of His Excellency Sir George 1 will be observed that the whole of His Excellency's arguments, as Arthur to the resolutions of the Gore District Meeting. His Excellency indeed these of all other opposers of responsible government, are directed first assumes that the question of responsible government involves "most essential alterations in the fundamental principles of the constitution." This has been repeatedly denied, and the statement is evidently incorrect. much importance the Executive Council has lad given to it, though, This has been repeatedly denied, and the statement is efficiently incorrect, This responsible government is a part of the British Constitution, and therefore is a part of ours. It is true that this part is not written, but neither is it in England. There is no haw there enacting that ministers shall go out of office when they lose the confidence of the people, so that therefore have already said, a shall go out of office when they lose the confidence of the people, so that the confidence of the people, so that from taking all responsibility on himself, except that custom which has we stand precisely as they do in that respect. And it is so far from being acquired the force of law. And in this Province, the government may true that this question involves an "alteration of the fundamental princi-te responsible to the people, whether there be a responsible ministry or ples of the constitution," that it is a necessary consequence from those not. Hence we have always treated this latter as a secondary considera-'principles.' No one denies that the Assembly precesses the power of tion, and so Lord Darham considers it, as would be seen by his speech stopping the supplies, and can thus core the government into an agree given in our last. Whether the tiovernor of his advisers be responsible ment with it. Now, responsible government is a necessary consequence makes but little difference, so long as they are responsible to the people, ment with it. Now, responsible government is a necessary consequence makes but hitle difference, so long as they are responsible to the people, of the power of stopping the supplies. Ministers can be compelled to instead of to Downing Street. Sir Georgo Arthur says that he is "an-loave office when they disagree with the Commons, but they have wisely swerable for his measures and conduct," and does "not seek to be re-chosen to do that voluntarily, and retire of their own will, instead of lieved" from his "bigh responsibility." That "high responsibility" waiting to be driven out; and thus the present responsibility arose. This amounts to very little, so far as the people of this province are concern-voluntary retirement passed into a custom which has acquired the force ed; for it is merely that he may be impeached or such at law; but that of law, and which is not less binding because it is unwritten. 'English must be m England, and therefore is of very little protical avail to this not the province area. It is not the present responsibility is noted. common law is also unwritten. Now, as the power of stopping the sup [people. Besides, this legal remedy does not meet the case. It is not plies is a "fundamental principle" of our constitution, it is not true to [enough that we have the liberty of prosecuting governor for maladmin say that responsible government involves an alteration of these princi [istration, for that is a case which may very rarely occur. What is esp that responsible government involves an altoration of these principaties days of their own addressing his frends and use in the Fever and Ague; and his ples, --because it is merely a suifider mode of enforcing them-merely the parties doing of their own will what they can be compelled to do by the constitution. In fact, they merely withdraw themselves from the operation of that principle, thereby acknowledging its existence and power, but they will not pro-tion of that principle, thereby acknowledging its existence and power, but a wide difference between doing things worthy of impeachment, and part is dispersived by a majority of the people. There is the the merits of the case whether this principle to bear opoils a "provincial ministry," or on the gov plays in the point in debate, being available only for grass breaches of duty, and the point in debate, being available only for grass breaches of duty, and the power of removal by a loss of confidence, rather than intered is all to the negation of public policy. It is therefore insist is own pecuniary profit. ar of removal by a loss of confidence, rather that provoke the sterner power of coercion? Whether this power he exerted on a direct responsibility to them, and one that will embrace the power to remove a governor, or his advisors, its reasons, nature and design, are of removal as well as the power of impeachment. This responsibility we the same; and as the Assembly can remove by coercion, why deny it the would attach to the governor's advisors, but whether to him or them is power of removal without coercion ? The greater power implies the less, to us comparatively unimportant. If it be decided that the governor power of renoval withing t control that in the given of power inples the less, to us comparatively distributions in fact, called it into being in order to render the exercise of the shall be removed whenever his policy does not command the approval of former unaccessary. And this principle of our constitution is founded on the Assembly, so he it. A responsible ministry is a mere screen for the a "fundamental principle" of natural justice—that those who pay ser thead of the government, and if he refuse the screen we have no objection to decide every controversy with him personally. The difference of this province they must be responsible to these who pay them. This that, having granted as a constitution, they must take the consequences. principle of responsibility is therefore strictly constitutional and strictly By giving us the power of stopping the supplies they gave also the power His Excellency next makes a groundless distinction between the "ge-It is Excellency next makes a groundless distinction between the "ge-neral influence of polic opinion" on the Sovereign in England, and the influence which "the people of a particular portion of the empire may safely possess." We have called this distinction groundless: we might have called it absurd; because it can have no place or force unless the people of a particular portion of the empire" claimed to dictate to the whole empire on the affairs of the whole; and this supposition is too ab suft to be entertained for a moment. It is infact, nothing more than the bare of a monity governing a majurity. But where or what is the Lieut. Governer of Lieure Canada for two reast longer, the will with the old farce of a minority governing a majority. But where or what is the inconsistency of the "people of a particular portion of the empire" having an entire control over the local affairs of that portion ? Have not the people of Kingston, for instance, a complete control by their Corpo-ration ever their municipal affairs ? But does any man among them ever dream that this Corporation is to govern the whole of Upper Canada 7. Yet this is Sir George's argument. Because it is unreasonable that the neonle of a particular portion of the empire' should control the affairs of the whole empire, it is therefere unreasonable that they should control the affairs of their own portion ! Decause the people of Kingston have no right to rule the whole province, they have no right to govern their local affairs by their Corporation! On the contrary, we maintain that, as the people of the whole empire influence the Sovereign in the governthe whole, so the propio of any particular part, having a consti tution, have a right to influence the government on the affairs of that part. By morely remembering that the responsible government sought for Upper ( anada is confined to cur local affairs, and has pothing to do with the affairs of the empire at large, it will be seen that His Excellen. ey's distinction is without foundation. cy's distinction is without foundation. Sir George further states that responsible government would render the Colony "practically independent." This objection is also a shadow. Can that Colony or State be in any sense independent, all of whose ex-ternal relations are specially pluced beyond its control? As well might you say that a man is independent, who, although he is allowed to do as he pleases in his family, is yet restrained in his business to certain objects, places and piersons, and cannot act at all but in compliance with their requirements. To talk of independence in such circumstances is nonsense. Nor would responsible government cause a " complete escendaney of popular will in the Colony," as Sir George imagines. It would be limited both by being restrained to our local affaire, and by the action of another independent branch of the Legislature. Popular will is not com-pletely ascendant in England. How then can it be in Canada if we adopt English principles ? Does His Excellency suppose that our people have never heard of England, or are totally unacquainted with her history and condition 1 The next paragraph of the reply is still more curious. The ' influence part of the constitution should not he extended" so as "to enable it virtually to supersede that legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative, guided by national will, upon which the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country must mainly depend." So that, according to Sir George Arthur, the "connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country" "mainly depends on the legitimate action of the Royal Prerogative, guided by national will.". If this be so, that connexion is a sleader thread. Many persons have represented it as very slight, but never did any one show it to be such a triffing thing as Sir George has done. The convexion depends on the crown being uncontrolled in its choice of advisers ! If it did, the ordinary laws of nature and the general principles of our government would be subverted. As

and respect for the Throne." Now this " uniformity of policy" is so far 'TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF

from being necessary or desirable, that it is the very reverse. The colony must be governed according to its peculiar circumstances. We must deal with mon and things as they exist here—not as they exist in another quarter of the world, and in a very dissimilar condition. In point of fact, we have not this uniformity of policy now, nor ever can have. A country that possesses such various colonies as England does, connot have a uniform policy for them all. To attempt it would be to to bring them to a Procrustean operation, lopping some and tacking others, to bring them to a common standard. We might as well try if the cloth-ing that suits a man in the East Indier, would suit a man in a Canadian winter, as try to force a uniform policy on countries differing so much as Canada and the East Indias do. We have no "uniformity of policy" with England now." We have departments of public service which she has not, and she has departments unknown to us. There is a general agree-ment in many things, and a great diversity in others. Our election laws differ in many respects. The provision for religious instruction differs altogether. The regulations respecting trade differ. In England, with a large manufacturing and commercial people, agriculture is protected by the Corn Large, and trade is free; but in Canada, with a population almost

solely agricultural, agriculture is not protected, and trade is restrained, to that we cannot import tea, &c., only from certain places. Here is un what is it? What is that proposed change that has called forth the in-dignation, the rage, malignity, of the party in power? Will it be cre-banks are allowed to issue notes as for a first and notes, but our banks are allowed to issue notes as for a first and notes, but our specie payments long after the necessity had passed away. Let us hear ne more about responsible government being apprend to "uniformity of policy." There is but little uniformity now, and the differences in several cases hear very heavily on Canada, showing that our interests are plin due name of common sense; in the name of every thing deserving the encificed to Imperial interests. The admittance of American wheat, opithet of justice or equity, can this be imputed as a fault to the people of flour, pork, &c., into Canada free of duty, while ours are charged with duty in the States, and the same articles are protected by heavy duties in England, is a difference of policy on the most important matter that can England, is a oliver new or poincy in the more important matter that ear affact any people,—the staff of life—which has relied Canada of many hundred thousand pounds. . Talk of uniformity of principle, indeed! let us see more of it where it is needed for our interests.

But did it never strike its Excellency, that responsible government is claimed on the ground of its being uniform with Imperial policy? O what beautiful consistency! Certain principles are claimed in order to niake our institutions uniform with those of the Parent State, but they are refused on the ground that they are "incompatible" with uniformity !

The people of Canada require a uniformity of rights with their brethren in England, and they are answered that it cannot be granted, because it would be "incompatible" with " uniformity of policy ?" thus right is as crificed to policy, instead of policy to right.

Sir George speaks of "the powers required to be ceded to the popular branch of the Legislature." No cession is required of any power. The Assembly has the power already, if it chooses to act in the matter, and the question is whether that power shall be exerted, or the government will render it nanecessary by its voluntary action, as is done in England. The power of stopping the supplies involves every power essential to the working of the constitution. As they can stop the machine, they may surely regulate its motion. The want of harmony and danger of colli sion with the Imporial authorities foared by his Excellency, are just as liable to occur under the present system; indeed they have occurred with both Tory and Reform Assemblies. Besides, Sir George's orgament assumes that the Province is still to be governed in its local affairs by dos-patches from the Colonial Secretary; whereas the present movement is o do away with such an unconstitutional mode of government. Colonies which have Constitutions ought not to be governed by despatches on their local matters. What is the Constitution given for but to enable the people to manage their own affairs? Thus then, there can be no colli ion if there he no interference, and his Excellency's fears are vain.

Sir George states that " Her Majesty's Government" has strove "to act as much as possible in accordance with the views of the Provincial Legislature in all local questions." In some things they have; in other things they have not. And when they did agree, their joint action was too often thiwarted by the irresponsible "Family Compact."

solely against what has been termed a "provincial ministry," the Executive Council composed of heads of Departments. It is curious to see how if holiers. In the near

THE COUNTY OF SIMCOE.

GENTLEMEN.-Being often warmly solicited, by a large number of responsible Freakable and the solicited of the respectable Freeholders in the County of Simeoe, to come forward as a Candidate for that loyal and intelligent County ; and having at length pielded to their wishes, I now beg to state to you the principles upon

which I solicit your support, I am thoroughly in favour of such local and practical responsibility as s not inconsistent with our glorious Constitution, and as may be the happy means of preserving our connexion with the Mother Country, by the removal of all real abuses which can be legitimately and properly pointed out ; and fervently helieving as I do, that we can never effectually hwart the sympathisers and brigands from without, or the hopes of the ebels and traitors within, and secure to ourselves that peace, prosperity, and content, which we have a right to enjoy, but by an effective local responsibility on British principles and according to British practice, -so t will afford me much pleasure at all times to use my humble exertions secure that object.

I will strennously support such alterations in the present Assessment Laws of the Province as will equalize the rates on wild and improved ands; and use every exertion in my power, that by such just and equi table assessment, the rich Land jobber and Land holder may be made to contribute to the settlement of the country, and to the improvement of the roads and bridges within the same. Upon the question of the Clergy Reserves, (should they be sent back to this Province for Legislative interferences, introduction is, that they should be sold-the proceeds placed in Provincial Debontures for public intercomments-and the interest equitab-ly and impartially divided between all Christian denominations recognized by the laws of this Province, for their religious and moral culture, and the education of youth. I am in favor of the most liveral grants for Education; and no exertions shall be wanting on my part to promote it. An Emigrant myself, and desirous of sceing every vacant lot and cor. ner in the country removed from the grasp of the speculator, and occupied by good, wholesome, healthy, hardy Emigrante, you may eafely tely on my uncessing endeavours to promote Emigration on the most liberal and enlarged scale. You may depend on every influence I can use heing brought into actual employment to procure the support of Parliament and Government to complete the navigation of your island waters from Lake

Simcoe to the Trent. Believing as 1 do that the interest of all classes, the Professional man he Merchant, the Mechanic, and the Labourer, are chiefly, if not wholly. dependant on the Farmer, it will be the unceasing object of my care to promote every good and wholesome measure that will have for its object heir prosperity, independence, and comfort.

Gentlemen .- Although not at this moment a resident in your county I have been so for years; and being not only a Freeholder of the county, but also an old resident smongst you; and being actively engaged for a long period in the settlement and improvement of the county, and also deeply interested, as an individual, in its prosperity; I cannot but regret your too long neglocted situation, -- nor can I but regret that the attempts which are now making to monopolize the whole representation of the county by two gentlemen of the some nation and party, should have given rise to the strong national and party feelings which at present unhappily exist. I have not the presumption to ask or to expect that either of the gentlemen will retire in my favor, or in favor of any other candidate ; and I merely allude to the subject only to show to them and to us all how very captions we should be not to attempt any measure likely to disturb our peace and happiness by national fouds and animosities. My principles of devoted attachment to our glorious Constitution are too well known to need comment; and if I cannot lay claim to the same TALENTE as my adversaries, I hope I can at all events safely say I am not deficient in the

most needful of all qualities, nonestry, pure motives, and clean hands. Gentlemen,-Being at present engaged in the military defence of the country, as Captain of an Independent Company of Volunteer Militia, I am unable to pay my respects personally to the Electors, but I hope very soon to have the pleasure of waiting on my old friends in the Coun. ty of Simeoe. I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your faithful, humble servant, WELLESLEY RICHEY. servant,

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### Belleville, Sept. 25th, 1539.

EVER AND AGUE.-It is but a very short time since these Medicines have been introduced into the Fever and Ague Districts, and the proprietor flatters himself that during that period, whereever they have been used according to the directions, they have done more towards exterminating the disease, than all other remedies and prescrip tions combined. It is a common excuse among "regular practitioners" when specifies are introduced, that they cannot cure diseases which people are in the habit of considering incurable. Medical experience is continuilly doing away a part of the list of the incurable diseases, and Mr. Moffet has the happiness of confidently announcing that FEVER AND AGUE is now he added to the number of complaints which modern skill has conquered,

In Feyer and Ague the LIFE MEDICINES not only give quicker relief than any other remedy, but if persevered in, cflict a PERMANENT CURE; so that if the patient is only ordinarily careful, and resorts directly to his medicine upon the first symptom of tendency to a new attack, it may ilways be warded off. To escape one chill would be of infinitely more consequence to the sufferer than the value of the remedy-to remove the disease permanently would confer a benefit upon him which cannot be estimated by any earthly standard. That these Medicines will effect what setimated by any earting standard. I that toes one totation of all acquainted is here claimed for them, the Proprietor has the testimony of all acquainted with them and their application and use in the Fever and Ague; and his

s own pecup rv profit.

LAKE ONTARIO. 1 8 3 9.

October: 2, 1839.

THE STEAMER HAMILTON, R. GASKIN, Master, will make Two Trips a week, during the remainder of the Sesson between TORONTO and ROCHESTER, leaving Toronto on Twenday and Friday Evenings, and ROCHESTER on Monday and Thursday Mornings, calling at Consource and Port Hore both weys. Toronto, 13th Aug. 1839. 510

UPPER CANADA RELIGIOUS TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY.-The Committee beg the attention of Clergymen, Offi-cers of Sabbath Schools, Store keepers, and the Religious public, to their. large Stock of the Publications of the London Religious Tract Society. Their terms are as follows : To Subscribers, Clergymen, Sabbath Schools, Soldiers, and Sailors, the

price in Currency as advortised in Starling by the Parent Society. To Non-Subscribers, the Parent Society's Starling price.

By order of the Committee. JÄMES CARLESS, Depository, 23 Yonge Street, Depositary.

Toronto, Aug. 10, 1839. Editors of Newspapers publishing this Advertisement gratuitously will onfer a favor on the Society.

ICHAEL BROWN KIRWIN, Ladies' Boot and Shos Maker, late of Dublin, is hereby informed that his Wife and Child have come out from Dublin to this City in order to join him; but not being able to find him, he is requested to make known at this Office where he is residing. Toronto, Sept. 11, 1839.

TALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS .--ISAAC BUCHANAN & Co. beg to intimate to their customers and the trade of Upper Canada generally, that they are now opening out very complete and extensive Stock of DRY GOODS, suited for the Fall and Winter Trade; and having shipments coming forward by most of the regular Traders, to arrive from the different ports of Great Britain, the extent and variety of their Stock will be kept fall during the next three months.

Front Street, Toronto, Aug. 6, 1839. 510 13

NEW STORE, MARKET BUILDINGS. The Subscriber respectfully informs the public of Toronto and its vicinity, that he has opened that shop directly under the News Room, where he will keep a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES of the best description. N. B.--A few very fine Westphalis Hams. CHAS. ROBERTSON.

Toronto, Sept. 2nd, 1839. 514 4 w. · ...

CHAMPION, BROTHERS, & Co. will receive per first Spring Vessels their usual Supply of SCYTHES, SICKLES, &c. &c.

Which will be sold to the Trade low for Cash or approved short credit. Toronto, 20th April, 1839. 44

ROUGHT.IRON AXLETREES. - The SUBSCRIBER is now manufacturing Wrought-Iron Axletrees, of improved description and material, from the best wrought scrap, by workmen of established reputation, which, in pattern and worth, are believed to equal anything of the kind in the market. To those exquainted with Wrought Axletrees it will be enough to state, that, besides

the first rate quality of the iron, they are all made to a uniform size by swedges or dies, and that this size is made to correspond with the boxes which are fitted to and sold with them. They may be had at the Agencies of the Long Point Foundry at Toronto-Hamilton-Brantford-and London ; or at the Manufactory.

G. R. VAN NORMAN, Agent. Dover Iron Works, Augt. 16, 1839. 512

WORDS! SWORDS!! SWORDS!!! S The Subscriber respectfully informs the Military Gentlemen throughout the Country, that he is now prepared to execute any order he may he favoured with for Swords of every description. New Regula. tion Swords constantly on hand, with Steel or Leather Scabbarder also, Sword Belts and Scales for the Shoulders made to order, and for-warded to any part of the Country. SAMUEL SHAW, warded to any part of the Country. 439 No. 120, King Street. Toronto, March 16, 1838.

The EMOVAL. -- The Subscribers beg to inform their friends that they have removed their place of business to the Stores formedy occupied by the late S. E. TAYLOR, Esq. No. 173. King Street, Toronto. 83tt BENJAMIN & BROTHERS.

NOTICE-I hereby give notice to the public, that I will not pay, or be accountable for any debt contracted by my Son George is. GEORGE DAVIS. Davis Albian, August 29, 1839. 513

. L. PERRIN & CO., IMPORTERS OF ď CP . BRITISH MANUFACTURS, have recently REMOVED to No. 8, WELLINGTON BUILDINGS, King Street. 16 Toronto, March 5, 1839.

NOTICE .- All persons indebted to the late LURE SHARP are requested to make immediate payment to the Administratrix. Mrs. Mary Sharp; and the Creditors to send their accounts to her for pay. MARY SHARP.

Turonto, Sept. 4th, 1639. 514 3 m. Administratrix.

MASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. No. 148, King Street, (five doors West of Yonge Street.) subscriber, grateful for the kind patronage he has received The

consists the strength and safety of the empire. ing him will be In the next paragraph his Excellency assumes that "uniformity of Toronto, U.C. policy" is essential to the connexion between the Colony and the Mother Country, to "sound notions of government on Monarchical principles,' insertion.

of removal. If we can, as they admit we can, starve them to surrender, they may as well go out without being starved. The question will come

Lieut. Governor of Upper Canada for two years longer, he will wish that be had a responsible ministry .- U. C. Herald.

PETITION FROM CERTAIN INDIANS .- House of Commons, July 0.-" Mr. PARINGTON presented a petition from chiefs and warriors of tribes of the Six Nations of native Indians, converted to Christianity by he zeal of missionaries of the Established Church, praying the Imperial Parliament to make proper provision for the support and maintenance of the Established Church, and that the Clurgy Resorves might not be diverted from the Episcopal bierarchy in Canada. The petition contained the signatures of sixty one chiefs or warriors, the authonticity of which was certified by a missionary of the Church of England."

What next? The authenticity was certified by a missionary of the Church of England ! the very party for whose aggrandizament the peti-tion prayed ! And did he, too, tell the poor fellows what the petition referred to ? of course if he did there could be no mistake. Did he have tion prayed! And did he, too, tell the poor fellows what the petition referred to ? of course if he did there could be no mistake. Did he have to make them understand the subject of the Clergy Reserves, and explain the claims of the Presbyterians; Methodists, &c.? Of course if he did King Street, (lately occupied by II. Steward,) beg leave to inform their they would receive a comprehensive view of the matter. It is a capital thing, sometimes, to have to go 4,000 miles to a government, and it would be better still were it not for the "rebel and radical," and " revolutionary" press that tells the thing to the Upper Canadian people.

This "missionary of the Church of England" appears to have will find it to their advantage to call on them. been very zealous and persevering when he would go as far as the Toronto, Sept. 3rd, 1839. Indians for petitioners. Were not signatures sufficiently abundant with. ont this exection and condescension? Or had some coldness been exhibited by the whites who have long been discussing the question ? Yes, but how romantic it sounded in the House of Commons!-" Sixty one chiefs or warriors." It is a good cause, (that of two millions three hundred thousand acres of fand to one seet) and worth some perseverance and humiliations and schemings. and humiliations and schemeings !

The party to which Alr. Pakington belongs lately opposed oven the reception into the fluese of Commons of a petition from 1,400,000 English mechanics,-but they make much of the marks of "sixty one chiefs or warriore." The one was only for the common people -the

other for us and our Church! A great difference again !!- Examiner.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.-The MISSES McCORD'S SCHOOL will RE OPEN, after the Summer Vacation, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1839. George Street, Toronto, 20th August, 1839.

INFORMATION WANTED-Of John Eakins, a native well might it be said that the existence of the British empire depends on the crown being uncontrolled in the choice of advisers in England. On year 1834. Provious to this time he had been Clerk in a store in Albany. the contrary, the crown has been controlled for 150 years, and in this is about 32 years of age, and small of stature. Any information respect consists the strength and safety of the empire.

IF Editors of papers in New York will please give the above an

themselves; still it is necessary that the public should know that such medicines exist, and hence the propriety of advertising them. It is hoped, therefore, that the prepriotor will not he scensed of egotism when he says that there is no medicine or mode of treatment extant, for Pever and Agun, so appropriate, therough and positive, in its happy effects, as MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

For further particulars of the above Medicine see Morrar's Good Sama. RITAN. a copy of which seempanies the Medicine. A copy may also be obtained of the different Agents who have the Medicine for sale. French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on appliation at the office, 375 Broadway.

EF All post paid letters will receive immediale attention. Sold wholesale and retail by WILLIAN B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, N. Y. liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

Agents-The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phornix Bitters; and be sure that a fac-simile of john Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

For sale by J. W. BRENT, King Street, Toronto, and T. BICKLE, King Street, Hamilton

TORONTO VOCAL SACRED MUSIC SOCIETY, -A PREPARATORY and ELEMENTARY CLASS will be OPENED on the 11th October next. Persons desirous of admission will apply to Mr. Mayhew, 1083, King Street, (previously to the 30th inst.) who will give every information as to requisites for admission, &c. 16th Sept. 1839.

NOTICE .- The Subscriber requests all persons who may have any book accounts, notes of hand, honds, or other obligations against him, to present them for settlement within three months from GEORGE PERMAN. the date of this notice. Vaughan, July 4th, 1839. 505 3 m p

customers and the public generally, that they will be found ready to sopply them with elothing of all descriptions with all their former promptness and attention. C. & W. W. being practical workmen themselves, and understanding their business, Gentlemen wishing to be well served,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOY WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, 1103 King Street.-JOHN MAYHEW respectfully invites the attention of the public to a choice and extensive sportment of Toys of every description, suitable for Town or Country l'rade.

3m - 513

Cases of Toys, well assorted, varying from £5 to £30 per case; the smallest cases containing not less than 150 separate pieces. Cases of better Toys for Town or City Establishments.

Also just received a large quantity of English, Dutch, French, and German Wax, Kid, and Composition Dolls.

Bonnet, Hat, Cap, Wig, Curl, and various other Boxes, for sale, whole. ale or retail, cheap.

RACKETS ! RACKETS !! RACKETS !!!

nanufactured at the above establishment. Clubs in any part of the Province supplied with all possible expedition on the lawest terms. Toronto, September 10, 1839. 514

DRY GOODS, CLOAKS, DRESS-MAKING, AND MIL-LINERY .- S. MAYHEW, grateful for the kind and liberal patron. age which has been extended to her since she commenced business in this city, prosents her sincero thanks to those ladies who have employed her hitherto, and assures them that it shall be her constant endeavour to merit a continuance of their favore.

Any number of Out-door Apprentices will be received; application to be made between the hours of twelve and two.

Toronio, September 10, 1839.

OSEPH C. MORRISON, BARRISTER, &C. At the office of the late S. WASHBURN, Esq. Dake Street. 50

The Life Medicines, if properly used and persevered in, recommend leave to return his best thanks to his friends and the public, and to acquaint them that he has on hand at present a good assortment of West of England Broad Cloths, Cacsimeres, Devoushire Kerseys and Buckskine; also, a good assortment of Festings, consisting of plain and figured silk Velvets, Valen-cias, Toilenetts, &c.; all of which he is prepared to make to order, on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, at very low prices for THOMAS J. PRESTON. Ca b. Toronto, April 16, 1839. 95tr

> N OTICE.—This is to caution any person or persons from purchasing any of the personal effects of the late George ARMSTRONG, Township of Toronto, from the widow Elizabeth Armstrong, or giving her any credit on account of the estate, as we are determined not to pay any debts she may contract,

SANUEL PRICE, junr., } Executors. GEORGE MYLES, Township of Toronto, August 22nd, 1839. 513 3ai

ANDS FOR SALE .-- In the London District, ANDS FOR SALE.—In the London District, Upper Canada, 800 Acres of the very finest quality, in the Talbot Settlement, in that most desirable Township, Aluponous, which is bounded in front by Lake Erie, and in the rear by River Thames, being Lots Nos. 19. Con. A.; 18, in 2d Con. Eastern Division; 6, in 5th Con. Western Division.

The above are in the midst of an old and flourishing Settlement. with all the conveniences of good roads, Mills, ready Market, &c., and a large quantity of the finest Black Walnut and White Oak Timber thereon.

ALSO, -- In the Township of Reach, HOME DISTRICT; Lot No. 12, in

the 2d Concession, an extremely valuable Lat. The above lands will be sold low, or the proprietor will be glad to nortgage the same for such period as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to II. SPAFFORD, Esq., Brockville.

April 20, 1837; 389

FARM FOR SALE,-In the Township of Scarboro', Lot No. 30, 2nd Con. North half.-containing 100 Acres, 55 cleared and fenced, and is within 11 miles of the city. The Land is of the best quality, and well watered. On the Lot are two Houses, Barn, Stables, and Oathouses. For terms apply on the premises. Scarboro', Sept. 13, 1839. 15:15p JO

JOSEPH WALTON.

STOLEN OR STRAYED, from Lot 25, 7th Con. Darlington, on Monday night. 9th instant, a Light Gray MARE, Eve years old, and stands about 15 hands high. She has a slit in the left ear, and a crack in her right kind hoof, and rather hollow in the face. Any person finding her or giving information where she may be found will be handsomely rewarded by the Subscriber. ELIJAII BICE,

September 17, 1839. 515-3p

STOLEN or STRAYED, on the night of Saturday, Aug. 3, A CHESNUT MARE, about 154 bands high, six years old, with a white struke in her face, switch tail, considerable hone, and good condition. Also, A WHITE HORSE, about 144 hands high, aged, strong, with long tail, and quite fresh. They belong to Josern CHILVERS, Smith, 56, Lot Street, Toronto, who will reward any person giving information by which they may be found. Toronto, August 14, 1839. 10

### CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN.

CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN. The price of this paper is *Twite Shillings* and *Sixpence* a-year, if paid in advance or *Fiften Shillings*, if paid in six months; or *Seventeen Shillings* and *Sixpence*. If not maid before the end of the year, exclusive of postage. Subscriptions paid within one month after receiving the first number will be considered in advance. The Postage is *Four Shillings* a year; and pustalso be paid within one month after receiving the first number by those who wish to be considered as paying in advance. \* All travelling and local Preachers of the *Wesleyan Methodist Church* are author-ised Agents to procure subscribers, and forward their names with subscriptions; and to all authorised Agents who shall procure tex responsible subscribers, and ald in the collection, 6c, one copy will be seut graits. No subscriber has a right to discontinue until arrears are paid up—Agents will be careful to attend to this. All communications, unless from authorised Agents, for making up the deficiencies of poor of the *Wesleyan Methodist Church* in *Canada*, for making up the deficiencies of poor the *Wesleyan Methodist Church* in *Canada*, for unking up the deficiencies of poor the Guspel.

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J. H. LAWRENCE, PRINTER.